THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

GARIBALDI IN FRANCE.

His Journey to Tours.

A Model Office-holder.

Cheyenne as It Is.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GARIBALDI.

His Journey to France.

The *Echo* of October 13 has received a copy of the following letter from Major Canzio, the son-in-law of Garibaldi:—

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your last letter. The General left Caprera on the 6th, and arrived at St. Bonifacio, in Corsica, from whence he embarked for Marseilles; the rest you know. For me, I have abandoned all my affairs in Genoa, and left my wife and children. I have telegraphed to Menotti, and informed him of all. The General was detained a prisoner at Caprera, as was stated in the *Echo*, the island being surrounded by three ships of war, and an active watch established near the General's house; but believing that the General would not go to France, the Italian Government removed the surveillance; then it was that the Republican Government sent a special invitation to the General, which he accepted."

His Arrival in Tours.

The correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes from Tours, October 9:—

This morning we had a sensation. Standing at the door of my hotel about 8 o'clock I became aware of a commotion unaccustomed in this peaceful town. There were a hurrying and a racing, a shouting and tossing up of caps, unwonted, nay, shocking, on the part of the Tourangeaux. A band of francs-tireurs passed quickly by, with bent brow and resolute step. The excited public trooped behind. Something, I said, is in the wind, and I hastened to join the escort. We marched swiftly down the public avenue, and came to those iron gates of the Prefecture which I have not before seen open; indeed, from scraps of conversation overheard, the event seems rarely to have happened in human memory. "*Tiens!*" growled a *blouse* trotting beside me, "who ever saw the Prefecture gardens before?" But the gates were wide enough this morning, and rapidly we all pressed through. It was a lovely autumn Sunday. The wind was high, and, as we passed along the weedy walks, it dashed in our faces a shower of dead leaves wet with the night dews. Between untended flower-beds and shrubberies unkempt we wound our way, until the broad white facade of the Prefecture shone through the trees. Already on the broad walk before its windows stood in line the francs-tireurs; and many a townsman, all agape, was soaking his boots in the wet grass. I stood with the rest, not knowing any more than them what was to happen. Then suddenly, at a low window one side, appeared a kindly face, not older than when I saw it last, five years ago, in Pall Mall, but perhaps more gentle, more lovable than ever. It did not need then the shouting of the crowd to tell me what it was that we had come out to see. Scarcely is there a child in Christendom who does not know the face of Garibaldi. Could there have been any doubt, the loose grey cloak and the scarlet shirt beneath would have taken it away. In clear, sonorous tones, and with much less accent than I had expected, the Liberator said:—

"My children, your welcome and that of your brothers overwhelms me. I am only a soldier like yourselves. I come to place myself among you to fight for the holy Republic!" Then we all shouted again, and the General looked up and down the ranks with that happy smile which belongs only to him. M. Cremieux's brown, wearied face now pushed up into notice, and we cheered for him also. He took the great Italian by the hand, and patted him on the back, so to speak; but we did not pay much attention to M. Cremieux. And at last, after loitering about a while, we went back through the dew-laden shrubberies, and left Garibaldi to repose after his long travel.

A MODEL OFFICE-HOLDER.

How the Democracy Takes Care of Its Friends—Different Offices held by the Same Person.

In the examination of Theodore Allen upon a charge of perjury in New York yesterday, one John Glennon, who had brought the charge against Allen, was examined, and the following curious story was brought out:—

Q. Were you brought up to a trade? A. No sir.

Q. When you were twenty-one years of age what did you do? A. I was a bartender for Mr. Rafferty down in Hudson street: I afterward attended bar for Mr. Moran in the same place; I stopped tending bar for him about two years ago; I then took the place of Inspector of Lights and Gas, or something or other in the Street Department, and held it until the department was abolished.

Q. Where did you live when you became inspector? A. I lived at No. 116 Varick street, with the same gentleman that I now live with. Mr. Michael Norton got me the place in the Street Department.

Q. What place do you hold now? A. I hold a place in the Public Works Department as a water policeman; at the same time I work for Mr. Canary; I keep books for him; he is a livery stable keeper: the firm is Canary & Norton; it is Michael Norton.

Q. How much salary do you get? A. I don't get any salary.

Q. In that time what other place have you held? A. I held a place in the County Clerk's office as a clerk; I held the place near a year, and still hold it; Mr. Charles E. Loew, the candidate, appointed me.

Q. What was the salary? A. Nine hundred dollars.

Q. Who drew the salary for you?

District Attorney Blunt—I object; the question is irrelevant.

Q. What name did you have in the Water Police?

District Attorney Blunt—I object; it is irrelevant.

Q. What other place did you hold or have you held during that time? A. None.

Q. Are you secretary of any association? A. I am; the Norton Association.

Q. How many hours are you employed in the County Clerk's office in the discharge of your duty? A. I never occupied any time in the County Clerk's office.

Q. What time do you occupy as a water policeman? A. I never spend any time.

Q. Did you occupy these places in the County Clerk's office and the water police in the same name?

District Attorney Blunt—I object; it is immaterial.

CHEYENNE AS IT IS.

Decay of a Sensation Town.

A correspondent of the Toledo *Blade* writes from Cheyenne:—

"The old girl known out here as Shy-Ann has forgotten her tricks and reckless turbulent moods of youthful days. She is apparently *in articulo mortis*, though there are about one thousand people who are making a lugubrious effort to sustain her life and their own. Cheyenne was once a Sodom and a Gomorrah combined. It seems to be meeting their fate in its visitations of fire.

"Possibly we ought to shed a tear or two, or perhaps three, over the misfortunes of the 'Magic City,' where great expectations were once as plenty as doctors. Poor old Cheyenne has lost her former prestige, and her prospects are meagre. Fire has taken the best portion of the town, and half the remainder is unoccupied. Deserted buildings also in every direction. Yet the Cheyennites are philosophers. They smoke, indulge in frequent 'smiles,' and crack fierce jokes at their own expense. One of them inquired if we intended to remain here during the winter, saying if so we ought to have brought along our coffin. We were quite amused by a tender youth from 'down east,' who was in search of moss-agates. He inquired where they were to be found, and was facetiously directed to 'Tim.'

"This 'Tim' is a big, burly ruffian who was sporting a broken nose and a pair of horribly bruised and b'ackened eyes; that is, in the language of the country, he had 'an elegant pair of moss-agates under his eyes.' With a voice that would do credit to a grizzly, Tim replied to the youthful stranger:—'If I didn't think you were one of those fine-haired boobies just from the States I'd put a set of moss-agates on your eyes for which Joslyn and Park would give twenty-five dollars.' Our moss-agate hunter withdrew without delay.

"The lawlessness of the country is varied in a language more expressive than elegant. For instance, everything from a complete wagon train down to a lady's head-dress is termed an 'outfit.'

"By the way, the ladies vote in this glorious territory. A little incident of the late election is worth relating. A very old lady was brought to the polls. The rough crowd gave way before her. One enthusiastic fellow took off his hat; the crowd followed his example; perfect silence reigned while this aged dame walked up and voted; then three cheers were proposed and given with a will."

MAJOR YELVERTON.

The New Lord Avonmore.

"Viscount Avonmore is dead; Major Yelverton succeeds to the title," is the brief telegram which recalls a chapter or recent romance that is known to half the world.

The Yelvertons, Lords of Avonmore, are neither a very ancient nor a very distinguished race; yet two of them have attracted attention in their day—Barry Yelverton, the founder of the house, and Major Charles Yelverton, R. A., at present entitled to its honors. Barry Yelverton was an Irish lawyer in days when a steady hand and a sure shot were as necessary to advancement as eloquence or knowledge of the books—though a contemporary of the brilliant Irishmen of the last century could not hope for eminence unless he was both eloquent and learned. Yelverton shot and read and drank his way up to the highest honors of the Irish bar. He was a "new man," but he died a peer, and he had been Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He was one of those fortunate Irishmen who lived at the time of the Union—"fortunate because he had a country to sell." More distinguished, at least more notorious, than any who have since worn the pearled coronet of Avonmore is the present peer, better known as Major Charles Yelverton, of the Royal Artillery, a distinguished Crimean soldier, a wearer of the Victoria Cross, "an officer and gentleman," and defendant in the *cause celebre* of "Thelwall vs. Yelverton." It is some twelve years since that famous case was decided in the Common Pleas of Dublin, decided by jury and by popular vote in favor of the real plaintiff, Teresa Longworth. On the record the plaintiff was a Yorkshire trader, and the plaint that Major Yelverton refused to pay for necessaries supplied to his wife to the extent of £187. The answer was a simple denial of the alleged relationship between himself and Miss Longworth, and an assertion that she had been his mistress. They had met in the Crimea, where Miss Longworth had acted as a volunteer nurse. Subsequently they met again, and the personal charms and rare accomplishments of the lady conquered the Crimean hero. As he confessed afterwards, he sought her ruin, but was unsuccessful, and then on two occasions went through a form of marriage—once in Scotland, *per verba de presenti*, and once in the pleasant little village of Rosstrevor, on Carlingford Lough, in Ireland. By a subterfuge he satisfied the clergyman, for it is still a felony in Ireland for a Catholic priest to bless the marriage of a Protestant and a Papist. They travelled together as man and wife, but after a time events took the old course; the Major deserted Miss Longworth and married Mrs. Forbes, the widow of the distinguished Professor Edward Forbes. Thelwall vs. Yelverton was to decide whether in fact Teresa Longworth was wife or mistress. Whiteside, now Chief-Justice of Ireland, and the most distinguished advocates of the Irish bar were arrayed on each side, and on the bench was the keenest Irish lawyer of his day, Chief Justice Monahan. The jury found for the plaintiff that there was a Scotch marriage, and that there was an Irish marriage. Major Yelverton escaped through a side door, and his wife was drawn in her carriage by relays of Irishmen, after the manner in which Dublin does honor to its favorites.

That was the hour of triumph of Teresa Yelverton, *nee* Longworth. Thenceforward her life was a series of lawsuits. In Scotland and in the House of Lords her title to the name of wife was contested step by step, and fought as bravely by her. Still though her touching letters brought tears of admiration to the eyes of chancellors and ex-chancellors, and her own personal advocacy *in forma pauperis* might have touched sterner hearts than Lord Colonsay's, she was cast, and her motion as "pursuer" was denied. To commence the fight over again was indeed possible, but pecuniarily and physically it was wiser for her to yield, for a legal triumph would have added nothing to the sympathy extended to her, no more than the victory of Major Yelverton's lawyer relieved him from the universal odium which his candid avowals and his course brought down on him. Mrs. Yelverton, for so the popular verdict still named her, practically abandoned her "pursuit." She appeared on the lecture stage as reader both here and in Great Britain. At home, where she was better known, she had a more certain success than here. Of Major Lord Avonmore all trace has been lost; he has been dead to society, and for years in the legal proceedings against him service by attorney has been substituted. Where he is, whether in Australia or in this country, no one knows. It is not impossible that the press telegram of this morning will be the first announcement he will receive of his present honor—a title which is never likely to conceal the fact that the new Lord Avonmore is Major the Hon. Charles Yelverton of Thelwall vs. Yelverton.

THE INDIANS.

Missionary Labors—Meeting of the Episcopal Board of Missions.

The New York *Times* of to-day says:—

The Episcopal Board of Missions, which has been in session here during the past few days, had a missionary meeting last evening in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Bishops Potter, Whitehouse, of Illinois; Whipple, of Nebraska; Clarkson, Littlejohn, and several clergymen were present. After reading the evening prayers, Bishop Whitehouse presided, and in a few remarks alluded to the awakening of the Church and of the National Government to interest themselves in the Indians of this continent, and the combination of circumstances that now seemed to favor practical efforts for their evangelization.

A Chippewa Indian, and a missionary among his people in White Earth Reservation, Minn., 200 miles west of St. Paul, being called upon, said that he was rejoiced to find that the Church was beginning to take an interest in the red men. Heretofore the press and the people had treated them as if they were beyond the pale of human civilization. But he had heard different words within the past few days, and he would return to the Reservation to reassure the hearts of his people. He had now a church of 200 native Christians at White Earth, gathered in during a very brief period, and he predicted that in five years, if they are properly treated, they will all become civilized, and Christianized, and independent. But they are driven from place to place. They are all eager and willing to work, and many of them have little ten-acre plots sowed with corn and other grain.

Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, and Mr. F. R Brunot, President of the Indian Commission, gave an interesting and detailed account of recent visits of theirs to the Chippewas of Minnesota, the Yanktor and Santee Sioux, Ponkas, and Spotted Tail's tribe of Brule Sioux Indians; and Bishop Whipple described the general moral condition of the Indians of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Minnesota, with whom he has labored 11 years. Donations of money and clothing, agricultural implements, and everything necessary for a civilized community are greatly needed and are asked for. The Episcopal Church has obtained a pledge from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, that they will not allow the Indians to be disturbed, and the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior are heartily co-operating with the commission, so that under the new regime the red men are likely to have justice done to them at last.

—A number of workmen narrowly escaped death, a few days ago, by the falling of an iron bridge at Burtonville, in New York.

—During the past year nearly 500,000 young cotton-wood shade-trees have been planted in the thoroughfares of Denver City, Colorado.

—A fruit-grower at Belleville, Canada, has had a second crop of raspberries from the same bushes this season.

—Another case of poisoning by the mistake of a stupid drug-clerk is supposed to have recently occurred at Pittsburg, Pa.

—The peach shipments from one county—Marion—in Illinois, this year, will reach 600,000 boxes.

—During the past decade the population of Connecticut has had an increase of 96,000. It is now 556,700.

—The fines exacted from the liquor dealers of Portland, Me., for violations of law, average $100 per day.

SECOND EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Paris and Metz.

The "Starvation" Policy

"Plon-Plon" and Eugenie.

Tours to be Abandoned.

Clermont the Provisional Capital.

FROM EUROPE.

Plon-Plon and the Dynasty.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Prince Napoleon, who is in this city, has written a long communication to the London journals, which appears this morning, contradicting the charges recently made by the *Daily News*, impugning his loyalty to the Emperor and Empress. He denies having seen either General Bourbaki or General Boyer, who came to England on a mission from Bazaine to the Empress. He says he repeated personally to the Empress the expression of his devotion and fidelity.

The Investment of Verdun.

The Prussians investing Verdun recently sent a communication to the Mayor of the town demanding its surrender. The Mayor indignantly refused, inviting the Prussians, if they thought the town was to become an easy prey, to come forward and take it.

The military situation on the Loire is unchanged.

The News from Metz

is interesting and important. Rumors had again been current in the Prussian army investing that city that General Bazaine was dead, but they are now proved to have been false. The activity of the garrison had greatly increased lately, and the Prussians have been compelled to destroy the bridge at Ars-sur-Moselle as a precautionary measure. The French make vigorous sorties whenever they see the slightest opportunity for an advantage. They have also reopened their artillery fire on the besiegers from the right bank of the Moselle, whereby the little villages of Grigny and Coincy, which gave the Prussians shelter, have been utterly destroyed.

Arrest of a Diplomatist.

Among the persons lately arrested at Versailles by the Prussians was Le Sourd, formerly Secretary of the French legation at Berlin. It was he who delivered to the Prussian Government the French declaration of war. He was regarded as a prisoner of war, and was sent to Mayence.

Tours to be Abandoned by the French Government.

There is no doubt that the French Provisional Government will soon be obliged to leave Tours. Arrangements are now making for transferring the national headquarters to Clermont, in the Department of Puy-de-Dome.

The Prussian Starvation Policy.

The Prussians are persevering in their starvation policy at Paris and Metz. All fugitives from these cities are rigorously turned back.

The Safe Conduct of Thiers.

The English Government is still (at noon) without a reply from the Prussian authorities to the request for a safe conduct for M. Thiers to enable him to enter Paris. England accepts this delay as an indisposition on the part of Prussia to grant an armistice.

Later—M. Thiers Allowed to Go to Versailles, but No Further.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—It is announced here to-day that the Prussians have at last consented to offer M. Thiers a safe conduct to Versailles, but no further. Thiers has refused to avail himself of this, as he must first confer with the Government at Paris.

Algerians Citizens of France.

The natives of Algeria have just been decreed citizens of France, and that country is divided into three departments, as follows:—Algeria, Oran, and Constantine—thus making the total number of the departments of France ninety-two.

No important military movements are announced by the Government. The ministry is mute as to the Army of the Loire. The weather continues stormy and otherwise unfavorable to military operations.

German Ships Burned by the French.

SHIELDS, England, Oct. 27.—It is reported here on the best authority that two German ships which were recently captured by the French cruisers in the English channel have been burned about one hundred miles east of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Prussian Invasion.

NONANCOURT, Oct. 25, via Tours, Oct. 27.—The Prussians are at Dreux, in the Department of Eure-et-Loire, with twelve thousand men and much artillery. They are pillaging the shops there. They have also occupied St. Remy-sur-Aure.

St. Quentin Evacuated.

LILLE, Oct. 24, via Tours, Oct. 27.—St. Quentin has been evacuated by the Prussians. Amiens has not yet been attacked. The Prussians retreated suddenly without commencing hostilities, and are now concentrating near Laon.

The Siege of Laferte

has also been abandoned. A large portion of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is moving hastily towards Paris.

A Circular from Gambetta.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—M. Gambetta has issued another circular to the prefects of departments, urging resistance to the enemy as the peculiar duty of the hour. Every town, village, and hamlet should organize for resistance.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 27—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 92¾@92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 88¼; and of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 18¼; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 8¾@9d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. California Wheat, 11s. 2d. for old; No. 2 red Western, 9s. 4d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 27—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27—1·30 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 8¾@8¾d.; middling Orleans, 9@9⅛d. The sales will not exceed 8000 bales.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Reported Prussian Cruelties.

M. Thiers' Safe Conduct.

France All for War.

Successes of Garibaldi

A Distinguished Forger.

Ex-Mayor Cahoon, of Richmond.

FROM EUROPE.

The Safe Conduct to M. Thiers.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—Thus far no safe conduct has been forwarded from the Prussian headquarters for Thiers. It is asserted here that Prussian disinclination in this respect proceeded from fear of having the Parisians informed of the true state of affairs elsewhere in France.

The Prussians thus far have taken extraordinary pains to conceal from the beleaguered city the capacity of France for resistance. From all parts of the country there comes but one expression—the hope that the Government will accept

No Humiliating Conditions

as the price of peace. The journals of this city are unanimous that the only hope for fair terms lies in an indefinite prosecution of the war.

The Prussians in the East of France.

In the east the Prussian army has been suddenly and decisively stopped. Their march upon Lyons has been checked by the victories of the French under Garibaldi. The latter, ever since he took command, has acted vigorously, taken many prisoners and cannon, and accomplished the object for which he set forth.

The weather continues unfavorable for military movements. For several days the rain has fallen steadily, and most of the time high winds have prevailed. This has been especially the case in the north of France. The Prussians in Normandy and in the Vosges find it extremely difficult to move their artillery

Prussian Barbarities

It is remarked that the more difficulties the Prussians are compelled to encounter, the more inhumanely they treat the French inhabitants, needlessly destroying farming utensils, looms, and manufactories, tearing down dwellings, killing horses and cattle, and destroying food they cannot eat or carry away.

The Franc-tireurs

take advantage of the bad weather to inflict severe losses on the enemy.

A Cowardly Mayor.

The Mayor of Montdidier has been dismissed from his office for cowardice.

Occupations and Levies.

The Prussians at Dreux have levied a tax of fifty thousand francs on the people.

Stenay in Eure-et-Loire has also been occupied by the enemy.

The Wreck of the Cambria

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The stern of the wrecked steamer Cambria has drifted ashore at Islay, Scotland. So far as known here, there is but one survivor of the disaster—McGartland.

The Spanish Crown.

It is reported that England, Prussia, and Italy have acquiesced in the candidacy of the Duke of Aosta for the Spanish crown.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

The Customs Receipts

for the week ending October 22 were—New York $2,308,749·39; Philadelphia, $1,606,931·35; Baltimore, $190,434·15; Boston, $411,223·17; San Francisco to October 15, $127,808·18; total, $3,145,146·24.

Treasury Appointments.

The following appointments by the Secretary of the Treasury were made to-day:—New York Custom House, J. F. Leland and Ralph Isham, clerks; Louis Freelich, J. M. Eastbrook, and Matthew Davis inspectors; Thomas W. Bond and Martin Quigley, night inspectors.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Ex-Mayor Cahoon, of Richmond, Convicted of Forgery.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.—In the City Court this morning ex-Mayor George Cahoon was convicted of uttering a forgery and his punishment assessed at four years in the State Prison. The case was one in which the prisoner, with others, had by a forged note defrauded the State of $7000, the value of an escheated estate.

Cahoon was appointed to the position of mayor by General Schofield three years ago, and was a candidate for the same position at the last municipal election. The prisoner's counsel will ask for a new trial. There was considerable excitement in the court-room when the verdict was announced.

FROM NEW YORK.

Proposals for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Twenty-seven proposals were received for Government bonds to-day, amounting to $8,200,450, the highest price being 108·99, and the lowest 108·21. The awards will be two millions at 108·21 to 108·28.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Stocks heavy. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 113½; do. 1865, do., 112½; do. 1865, new, 111⅛; do. 1867, 110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 110½; Virginia 6s, new, 63⅛; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton, 67½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92⅝; Erie, 22½; Reading, 100; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 93⅛; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 110½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Western Union Telegraph, 39½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Cotton dull at 16¾@17¼c. Flour firm; State, $5·45@6·30; Ohio, $5·90@6·80; Western, $5·45@6·90. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 78½@79c. Oats quiet; Ohio, 54@56c.; Western, 53@54c. Mess Pork, $25·87@26. Lard dull; steam, 14@16½; kettle, 16½c. Whisky dull at 91c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—Cotton very dull and nominally lower and stock scarce; sales at 16½c. Flour quiet and firm; Howard Street superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@7·50; City Mills, superfine, $5@6·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat dull; Maryland amber, $1·70@1·75; good to prime, $1·35@1·60; common to fair, $1·10@1·30; Western, $1·33@1·35. Corn dull; white, 69@74c.; yellow, 71@84c.; mixed Western, 68@80c. Oats, 43@50c. Rye unchanged. Pork, $27. Bacon scarce; rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 19c.; shoulders, 15c.; hams, 25c. Lard, 16¾@17c. Whisky, 90c.

FROM THE WEST.

Mail Robbers Arrested.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Oct. 27.—The men who robbed the Southern mail coach on the night of the 24th instant have been arrested. Their names are McKay, St. Leger, and Heath. McKay was formerly proprietor of the Revere House in this city.

Shipment of Ore.

Large quantities of ore are shipped east and west daily. A number of strangers are here investing and examining mines. New and rich discoveries continue to be made. Snow is falling in the mountains and rain in the valley.

Soldiers' Home Chapel Dedicated.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—The splendid new chapel just finished at the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton was dedicated yesterday afternoon with appropriate services. The dedicatory sermon was by the Rev. Henry D. Moore, of Cincinnati. General Butler was expected to speak but was unable to reach Dayton, owing to the detention of the train he was on. He arrived before evening, and made some remarks at the grand concert which closed the ceremonies of the day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recruiting Service.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—So much of the special order recently issued from the War Department as directed the Superintendent of the general recruiting service at New York to forward two hundred recruits to the 4th Infantry, in the department of the Platte, has been revoked, and orders have been issued to assign to the 5th Infantry, upon arrival at David's Island, all the recruits of the general service now at that post, and a sufficient number from Fort Columbus, until the total assignment numbers 450.

Condition of the Indians.

Commissioner Parker has nearly completed his annual report of the condition of the Indian service, and it will be ready for Secretary Cox by the first of November. The report will be brief, and will show that the present condition of the Indians in the West is less hostile than for a great many years.

FROM NEW YORK.

Protestant Episcopal Church Missions.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church finished its annual session last night, enthusiastically supporting President Grant's proposal for assistance in civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. Meetings in furtherance of this will be held in Philadelphia this evening at the Chapel of the Episcopal Hospital, and on Sunday night at Holy Trinity Church.

FIRE ON THE BRANDYWINE.

Destruction of Bancroft's Mills—Singular Explosion.

About 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the large stone building used as a drying-house at Joseph Bancroft & Sons' mills on the Brandywine. The first general alarm was caused by an explosion, which persons in the immediate neighborhood mistook at first for a powder-mill explosion. The building is apparently three stories in height, but the three upper stories are really all in one, and were used for stretching muslin to dry in long strips, reaching from the floor to the roof. It was in this room that the fire broke out, and the bursting into sudden blaze of so large a quantity of inflammable material it is supposed caused the sound like an explosion, the suddenly rarified air bursting the windows. It seems impossible to account for it on any other hypothesis, as there was nothing of an explosive character in the building. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is possible some greasy rags may have been left there and become ignited by spontaneous combustion.

Quite a large quantity of wet muslin in the lower story of the building was saved, but all the dry muslin in the drying-room was destroyed, as were also 160 barrels of flour stowed in the first story. The flour was of common quality, being used for stiffening in finishing the muslin. The machinery was much warped and injured. There was no insurance on this, and the loss on it added to the loss on the mill and stock will amount to nearly $10,000. The stock is insured for $3000 in the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, and for $2500 in the New Castle County Mutual. The latter company also has a policy of $2500 on the building. —*Wilmington Commercial, last evening.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Max Case.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

In the case of Policeman Charles Max, charged with the murder of James P. Walsh, by shooting him, on the night of April 27 last, the defense this morning examined more witnesses to prove their allegation that the officer was attacked by Welsh and his companion, and in firing the shots only acted in self-defense. The trial will not be concluded before evening, and therefore the case that was fixed for to-day went over until to-morrow morning.

An Assault and Battery Case.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Thomas Boyle vs. Joseph Gottlieb. This was an action to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery committed by defendant upon plaintiff. The latter complained that he went into defendant's beer-saloon, down town, and the defendant, without cause, struck him upon the head and face with a blackjack, knocking several teeth out of his mouth.

The defense denied this, and alleged that plaintiff was ordered to leave the premises, and upon refusing to do so was put out, no unnecessary or unusual force being used, and that plaintiff was subject to fits, and lost his teeth by falling to the ground while suffering from one of them. The plaintiff, an aged Irishman, was asked by his counsel if he was a married man, and in a very doleful manner replied, "No, sir, I was never married in my life."

Judge Stroud aptly said:—"Well, I don't very well understand how you could have been married at any other time," causing infinite amusement to the attorneys and spectators.

The case is yet on trial.

A TOUCHING STORY.

The Last Days of a Condemned.

George B. Cary, a murderer condemned to death in Syracuse, New York, has written the following letter:—

ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY, Oct 20, 1870.—Dear Brother:—I have written them all a letter but you. If you would come I would tell you what I am now going to write to you, but you will never see me again in this world. Myron, I have been told that you are drinking awful bad. And now I want to have you listen to me. Oh, do not drink any more! And when you read this letter, think of what drink has brought me to—where I am now! Oh, my dear brother, it is that drink that has brought me here, and nothing else but that! Now, Myron, come home and stay with my poor mother forever. I want you to move away from that place; I don't care where you go to, but don't stay there, while my dear mother, sister, and little brother are dogged around by others, as I have been told. I shall send this by Ida when she comes to see me, if she ever does. And now, dear brother, I want you to do as I have told you. Myron, you have been a good boy all your lifetime, and now don't turn and be a bad boy. Be good to my mother and sister and little brother, and do good to all. And I don't want you to play cards. Do not play if any one asks you to. Tell them that your brother came to his death by cards and drinking. Tell them that you have got something else to do—even a soul to save and a God to glorify, and that playing cards will not do it.

And now, I hope you will listen to what I have said, and be a good boy—this is all. So good-bye forever, or until we meet in another world. Your dear brother, GEORGE D. CARY.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1870.

There is a firm feeling in the money market to-day, and as high as 6½ per cent. was freely paid for call loans on miscellaneous collaterals, the ruling rate being 6, with moderate transactions. An effort is evidently being made in New York to create an artificial stringency of currency with a view of "bulling" gold and "bearing" stocks, but we are inclined to believe that the close working of the market here is due to natural causes and doubts of the future. Discounts are very quiet but firm at 7@9 per cent. for choice paper of ninety days or under.

The gold market is quiet and very steady at 112@112⅛, opening and closing at the lower figure.

Government bonds are in good demand, and prices show a fractional improvement on last night's quotations.

Stocks were dull, but we notice no marked change in prices. In State loans there were sales of the war coupons at 104¼. City 6s, new, sold at 102¼@102¾.

Reading Railroad was very quiet but steady at 50@50⅛. Pennsylvania sold at 60¾; Little Schuylkill at 42⅝; Lehigh Valley at 58; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26⅜.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 32⅛. 16 was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

In the balance of the list we notice sales of Fulton Coal at 4¼; Central Transportation at 50½; and Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway at 44.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$5000 Amer Gold..... 112¼

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 Am Gold.....112¼ | 46 sh Penna R.....60¾
$1000 Pa 6s W L Cp.104⅜ | 53 do.....60¾
$2000 do.....104⅜ | 68 sh Leh V R.....58
$400 City 6s, New.102⅜ | 12 sh Cent Trans..50⅜
$200 do.....85.102⅛ | 100 sh Ph & E R....26⅜
$200 do.prior to'62.102¾ | 50 sh Read..85wn.50
$10000 C & Am 6s,'89 97⅛ | 20 sh Leh N..85wn.32½
$1000 Harrisbg R 6s. 95 | 20 do.....32⅝
$117·55 Sch N 6s, 82. 73¼ | 100 sh Fulton Coal. 4¼
$1000 Leh 6s, '84.... 82¾ | 11 sh Ch & Wal...c. 44
$500 Leh 6s gold l... 89½ | 50 do.....44
2 sh Lit Sch R.... 42¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1200 Sch N 6s '82... 73¾ | 100 sh Ph & E R.b30 26½
$1100 Wilm & R R 7s 91 | 100 do.....b30. 26¾
10 sh Leh V R.... 56 | 10 sh Sp & Pine R.. 25

SECOND BOARD.

$200 Sc N 6s '82.... 73½ | 6 sh Penna R.... 60¾
$3000 Leh gold L.2d. 88¾ | 100 sh Leh Nav St.. 32
$1000 do..... 88¾ | 500 do..... 32
$2000 C & Am 6s, 89 85wn.. 92¾ | 400 do..... 31⅝

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝@112¾; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅜@112; do. do., July, 110⅜@110⅝; do. do., 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝; Pacifics, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 112⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113¾; do. 1862, 112⅝@112¾; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅝@111¾; do. 1865, new, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111½; Gold, 111⅜@112; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 880@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 735@750.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....112 | 11·15 A. M.....112
10·20 " .....112¼ | 11·25 " 111⅝
10·45 " .....112 | 11·41 " 112
11·00 " 111⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 27.—The tone of the Flour market is stronger, and there is much inquiry for the better grades of families for home consumption and for the low grades for exportation. Sales of 1800 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5·25@5·62½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75 for low grade up to $6 50 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana do. do. at $6·50@7 for choice and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7·25, the latter rate for fancy. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The wheat market continues quiet, but prices are quotably unchanged. Sales of Indiana red at $1·37@1·40; Delaware do. at $1·25@1·30; and amber at $1·40@1·45. Rye sells at 93c. for Western. Corn is dull, and the offerings, particularly of Western mixed, are large. Sales of 2000 bushels at 80@83c. for Western and Pennsylvania yellow; and 75@78c. for Western mixed. Oats are firm, with sales of 3000 bushels prime white Western at 54c. and 1600 bushels Delaware at 50c.

Whisky is dull. 18 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 94c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 27. — Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Havana, and Minnesota, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 27

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....48 | 11 A. M.....62 | 2 P. M.....57

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Nor. bark Dagmar, Hanfsen, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Nor. brig Prinds Carl, Stephenson, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Albert Dewis, Dewis, Rotterdam, Workman & Co.
Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE RULING MORAL FORCES OF THE PRESENT AGE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Benjamin Disraeli in one of his politico-philosophical novels has a prominent character, who moved the Governments of Europe as pieces are moved on a chessboard, through the power of his wealth. This man might have been intended to represent Rothschild, for he is an Israelite of almost unlimited means; but he is in part a creation of the imagination, and represents the vast power of aggregated wealth, in combination with lofty ambition and broad statesmanship, working silently to accomplish great ends in conformity with modern ideas. He is, in fact, a sort of Rothschild and Disraeli combined in one individual. In this character is depicted one of the most potent moral forces that control the political affairs of the world.

As the American republic affords the best illustration of the fact stated above, we shall pay more particular attention to the influence of the power of money here. Our remarks will apply, however, to all civilized and progressive nations as well, though not, perhaps, to the same extent. Though wealth performs an important part in the political affairs of European nations, there are other moral forces at work which we have not in this country. Monarchical ideas, aristocratic sentiments, the assumption of and deference to long established privileges, and the influence of caste or class in society and government prevail to a great extent in Europe. The latter particularly—that is, the sentiment and pride of caste or class—permeates through all grades. This is more remarkable in England, probably, than on the Continent. The very costermonger is an aristocrat in his way. He affects a superiority over some one else. True, the struggle to break down these barriers and to elevate the masses has commenced. The growth of intelligence through the press, the quickening influence of the telegraph, and through bringing people together by means of the rapid locomotion of railroads, is working a great change. The present war has done and is doing much to enlighten the people and to uproot old ideas. Still, as we said, the sentiments and sympathies of the Old World cling in a measure to the past. The moral force of old institutions and habits operates yet.

We, however, are emancipated from the European ideas of and sympathy with monarchy, aristocracy, hereditary privileges and distinctions of class or caste. We keep up with the progressive ideas and developments of the times. Even the domestic slavery of an inferior race and their political inequality had to be given up through the progress of liberal sentiments which are embodied in our Declaration of Independence and in the genius of our institutions. But with the extraordinary growth of the country in wealth and material improvements another power—another political and moral force—has come into existence. This newly developed power is in our railroads. The enormous capital invested in these, and the concentration of it in a few hands, comparatively, enable the managers to control, yea, to buy up if necessary, political leaders and legislatures. The railroad property of the country of all kinds—stocks, bonds, lands, rolling stock, buildings, manufactories, and money—is scarcely less than two thousand millions of dollars. The gross annual income approaches that of the Federal Government, and the profits amount, probably, to nearly a hundred and fifty millions a year. We speak of the property at its present estimated or nominal value, and not of the cost of the railroads, because the stock in many cases has been doubled or inflated more than that. It must be remembered, too, that most of these railroads earn a good interest on the inflated stock, for which the public have to pay in increased fares and freightage. Imagine what a power this stupendous capital with its vast annual income gives to the magnates who control the railroads. Then look at the hundreds of thousands of people either employed on them or directly interested in them, as stockholders, bondholders, contractors or some other way, and all under the influence of the managers. Can we wonder that aspirants for political honors bow to the mighty power? Need we be surprised that the Legislatures of the different States do whatever the railroad chiefs bid, or that even Congress does what they wish? Such immense wealth would be powerful in any form, in the coffers of the Rothschilds and other great capitalists of Europe or in the hands of such capitalists as the Astors and Stewarts of America, but not so much so as when used in railroads and other great material improvements. Its ramifications extend to every portion of the country and affect all interests, and its influence consequently must be co-extensive.

In the time of General Jackson the cry of alarm was raised against the money power of the United States Bank. It was asserted by the Jackson party that this institution was dangerous to the liberties of the people and the institutions of the country. Yet its capital was only thirty-five millions of dollars. What an insignificant sum compared with the railroad capital of to-day! What strides the country has made since that time—in the short period of forty-five years! Mr. Biddle, the President of the United States Bank, was a great power in his day. The bank exercised great influence in political affairs. There was, in fact, a similar alliance between that institution and politics to that which we see growing up between the railroad interests and political parties now. The tendency to consolidation or union of interests among the different railroad companies will increase their power still more. A few of the principal trunk lines—such as the Erie, New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, the Pacific, and Illinois Central—have already obtained control over most of the vast network of roads throughout the country, and a few magnates like Vanderbilt, Gould, Scott, Garrett, and others are virtually the masters over the whole. What, then, are not such men worth to political leaders or to any political party? Our New York politicians of Tammany have discovered their value. They have had the sagacity to see the mighty power of the railroads and have been quietly laying the foundation for a permanent alliance, offensive and defensive, with them. And the railroad chiefs have not been slow to unite with the men who command the political situation in the great State of New York, with a prospect of attaining within a few years a controlling influence in the National Government. The new political power in the republic will be found in the combination of railroad interests with skilful political machinery, and all under the management of a few men.

HOW THE DEMOCRATIC MAGNATES MAY AVERT THE DOOM OF THEIR PARTY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Democrats are about to hold a grand ratification meeting in this city, in which Governor Seymour, Senator Thurman, of Ohio, and other eminent leaders of the party are to participate. To convene such an assemblage for the purpose of insuring the election of the Democratic State ticket is wholly unnecessary, for that ticket is destined to be chosen by an overwhelming majority—a certainty of which the distinguished gentlemen to whom we have referred are fully satisfied. We take it for granted, therefore, that they will embrace the occasion to enunciate and expound the national principles and measures on which they will claim that the Democratic party of the Union ought to succeed and may reasonably hope for a triumph in the next Presidential campaign.

In this broad view of the situation we have a few suggestions to make to those who will give tone to the proceedings of the meeting of Thursday evening.

In the early summer the leaders of the Democratic party announced their intention to make a strenuous effort to elect a majority of the next House of Representatives. Though they were doubtless unwilling to admit that a failure to secure such a majority would necessarily be followed by a defeat in the Presidential contest of 1872, the Democrats well knew that if the Republicans were successful in the Congressional elections now, they would thereby have taken a long step towards a triumph two years hence; and accordingly the Democracy have put forth and are still employing the most vigorous exertions to carry the House of Representatives.

Have the Congressional elections thus far encouraged the hopes of the Democracy? In the present House the Republicans have a majority of eighty-three. To barely reverse that majority the Democrats must make a net gain of forty-two in the pending elections. The next House will consist of two hundred and forty-one members. Eighty of these, or one-third of the whole, have already been chosen. Now, the Democrats only claim to have made thus far a net gain of ten; and in view of the threatened contesting of the seats of five of these by the Republicans, and of the fact that the Republicans will certainly control the next House, the Democrats will do well if they can hold six or seven of these ten seats. In the light of these figures it is a very liberal allowance to concede that in the election of the remaining two-thirds of the House the Democrats will make a net gain of fifteen members, or a total of twenty-two. But call it twenty-five—a calculation which Republicans will scout with derision—and even this would leave to the latter a majority of thirty-three in the next House. Is it not far more likely to exceed forty?

These actual and probable results commend themselves to the serious consideration of such thoughtful Democratic statesmen as Governor Seymour and Senator Thurman. They should raise in their minds the grave question, What is the main cause of our inability to prostrate Republican ascendancy in the country at the very time when the Republican party is torn by internal feuds, is rent by open war in half a dozen States, is filled with dissatisfaction from one end of the Union to the other, and is weighed down by an administration which has failed to meet the reasonable expectations of those who elevated it to power?

Passing over many causes of the failure of the Democratic party to command the confidence of a majority of the people—such as a seeming poverty in fresh ideas adapted to this progressive age, a manifest incapacity for presenting new measures suited to the exigencies of the country, and an unwillingness to dismiss from the helm leaders who have so often proved incompetent to weather the storm—we will point the Democratic magnates and the Democratic masses to the great obstacle which lies in the way of their triumph, and which will remain there until they themselves remove it out of their path. It is the belief which so widely prevails that if the Democratic party should be fully restored to power in the Federal Government, it would at once set to work to reopen many of the important issues settled by the war and by the policy of reconstruction, and especially those embraced in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

This wide-spread conviction respecting the intentions of the Democracy is the stumbling-block over which, year by year, they fall. Now, whatever may be the opinions of some portions of the American people as to the means by which those three amendments were engrafted upon the Constitution, or even as to some of the principles embraced in them, an overwhelming majority of our citizens, at the South as well as the North, are determined that the troublesome questions thus disposed of, and whose settlement cost so much strife, so much treasure, and so much blood, shall never again be reopened; and for a whole generation, if need be, they will by their votes exclude from the administration of national affairs any political party that does not impress the public mind with the belief that it does not intend to reopen them, through either the legislative, executive, or judicial department of the Government.

We have pointed to the main obstacle to Democratic success in the country, and to the chief reason why that party will fail to carry the next House of Representatives. The proposed meeting will afford a good opportunity for eminent leaders of the Democracy to put on record, in unequivocal terms, a declaration that the questions to which we have referred are, and must henceforth be treated by their party as, irrevocably settled. If they will announce this as a prime article in their national creed, and will from this time onward show their faith by their works, they will have turned their steps toward victory in 1872. Failing to do this, their organization will be shivered in pieces in the conflict of that year. Will they take warning in time to avert such a doom?

A FRENCH PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A French military writer, quoted with warm approval by *La France*, has just published a pamphlet on the military situation, in which he reviews the forces still at the disposal of the republic, and the armies which they will be obliged to encounter. In addition to the army of the Loire and the troops shut up in Paris, in Metz, and in other besieged towns, he believes that the available military strength of France now amounts to 130,000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry, 20,000 artillery, 6000 engineers, 26,000 marines and miscellaneous forces, 400,000 of the Garde Mobile, and 1,000,000 of the Garde Nationale Sedentaire. Then there are 175,000 men of the contingent of 1870 actually called out, and 13,000 Francs-Tireurs, making a grand total of 1,800,000. With this material the writer proposes to organize five army corps, each consisting of 75,000 infantry, two or three regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of horse artillery. These will constitute the "troops of the first line." The "troops of the second line" are to consist of an equal number of the Garde Nationale Sedentaire, similarly organized, except that they will have siege pieces instead of mounted artillery, and will be without cavalry. A corps of the first line and a corps of the second will be united to form an army. Thus there will be five armies of 150,000 men each. The author describes with considerable care the best positions for these new forces to occupy, and the lines of retreat and supply which each will have to maintain. He stations the first at Amiens, the second at Rouen, the third at Mans, the fourth at Bourges, and the fifth at Langres—making a complete circle around Paris, interrupting the Prussian communications, checking the raids of the German cavalry, and fencing in the invaders with a stout barrier, behind which the remaining million of possible French soldiers can be organized in security. At the proper moment this outer circle of armies will break in upon the Prussian rear, and the inner circle on the heights around Paris will break out upon the Prussian front.

The novelty of this scheme will perhaps commend it to favor at Tours, and if a general can be found capable of putting it into execution, who knows but we may see it tried? Only one thing seems to have been overlooked. Germany has hundreds of thousands of men at home; why should not she immediately establish another circle of armies in the rear of the new French levies? Then, taking the Tuileries, for instance, as a starting point of departure, we should have four concentric circles of armed men:—first, the French in the forts around Paris; second, the besieging Prussians; third, French; fourth, Prussians. The effect of a campaign conducted on this plan would be in the highes degree pleasing and instructive, and we doubt not would work a complete revolution in military science.

FRESH AZTEC RUINS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Some discoveries have lately been made in New Mexico which will doubtless be the subject of protracted and highly interesting archæological research. Governor Arny, the Special Indian Agent for that Territory, is the authority for the existence of these curiosities, his knowledge of which has been gained by personal inspection. It became necessary, in the discharge of his official duties, for Governor Arny to visit the Utah Indians at the west of the San Juan river. To do this he had to traverse a part of the great range known as the Sierra Madre Mountains, and here, particularly in what is called the Canon de Chelly, the discoveries referred to have been made. We have of late been so overwhelmed with accounts of astonishing natural wonders newly found in the heart of the continent that Governor Arny's descriptions of strange ravines, whose walls tower perpendicularly to an altitude of from one thousand to two thousand feet, "the rock strata being as perfect as if laid by the skilled hands of masons, and entirely symmetrical," may excite only passing comment. But the ruins found among these lonely canons will attract more eager and substantial attention.

These consist, we are assured, of the deserted remains of ancient Aztec cities, "many of which bear the evidences of having been populous to the extent of many thousands of inhabitants." The term Aztec is here used in its common and inaccurate sense; being applicable, in strictness, to only one of the seven Mexican tribes which collectively bore the name of Nahuatlecas. These tribes are supposed to have come from the north, from a region known as Aztlan. Their traditions say that they emerged from seven caverns in that region, which most investigators have placed north of the river Gila.

The interesting question now arises whether these vast canons or mountain gorges described by Governor Arny, and affirmed by him to be filled, in some instances, with ruins, may not have been the original Aztlan. It is at least evident, on reading his descriptions, and comparing them with such traditionary chronicles as we already possess, that this supposition is extremely plausible. The period of the departure of the seven tribes, and of their arrival in the valley of Mexico, is commonly reckoned to have been between 1064 and 1164. Perhaps a close examination of the newly-discovered ruins will have the effect either of affirming or rectifying this estimate. In any case it will doubtless furnish us with important revelations of the past history of the continent.

The accounts already received from Governor Arny and his party are substantially to the following purport:—The ruins discovered are of stone, and of great extent. In each town or collection of buildings one edifice has been found, hewn out of the solid rock, about twenty feet square, containing one room, and in this room a single human skeleton. In the centre of these apartments there are traces of fire, and the theory of the observers is that these solitary rooms were altar-places, and the skeletons those of the officiating priests. It will be remembered that fire was always kept burning, as a religious rite, on the altars of the Aztecs; the Indian tradition being that ultimately it would light Montezuma back again to his people—he being not an earthly ruler only, but their Messiah or Eternal King. It is asserted by our informants that the structures contain handsome arches and other architectural devices and ornaments; and that the builders must have been skilled in the manufacture and use of edged tools, in masonry and in other mechanical arts. Some of the buildings, unlike most of the ruins further south, in Central America and elsewhere, are reported to be seven or eight stories in height. There are no staircases within these lofty piles, so that it is inferred the upper floors were reached by ladders planted against the walls. Others of the edifices are perfectly round, built very substantially of cut stone, and plastered inside. Tokens abound of the occupation of these places by dense and well-instructed populations, and it seems reasonable to anticipate that to the wonders of natural scenery and mineral treasure abounding in that neighborhood, there is about to be added such records of the men who once dwelt therein as will be, at least, as interesting.

The only doubt likely to be raised relative to the importance or probable significance of Governor Arny's discoveries, is whether his buildings may not belong to the class of "Casas Grandes," once held to mark the successive steps of the Aztec migration (which is supposed to have taken over one hundred and fifty years from the starting point before reaching Chapultepec), but since attributed to the Moquis or to the Pueblo Indians. If the accounts that have come to us are precisely accurate, we should say this hypothesis was out of the question; since the buildings would necessarily have been the work of a far higher civilization than any of the class last named. It must be owned, however, that the love of the marvelous is strong in the human breast; and, further, that there are few things people who are not actual experts more easily deceive themselves about than the comparative rank of architectural remains. We shall await further and more detailed accounts from the Sierra Madre Mountains with interest, and with hopes that the discoveries of Stephens and the researches of Prescott are to receive worthy additions, and possible illumination, from the heart of the continent.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND GOVERNOR CLAFLIN.

From the Boston Traveller.

Wendell Phillips in his Fraternity speech said:—"Three years ago, I announced publicly that I never again would speak to William Claflin, and I never have done so but in a single instance where the courtesy of the occasion made it imperative." Since that time, however, and notwithstanding this public announcement, the Republicans of Massachusetts have nominated him for Governor three times by acclamation, have elected him twice by large majorities, and are about electing him again,

The reason for this rupture is understood to be because, while Mr. Claflin was in Governor Bullock's Council, Greene was hung, and the Governor and the Council would not interfere with the due course of the law. The great philanthropist is on good terms enough, apparently, with Governor Bullock, who signed the warrant for Greene's execution, with the rest of the Council who approved it, with the court and jury who convicted him, with the full bench who decided the judgment valid, and the very distinguished physicians who settled the question of his sanity, and even with the sheriff who hung the murderer. It would be charity to Mr. Phillips to discredit his statements as to his treatment of Governor Claflin.

The case of the murderer Greene stands thus:—A beautiful, innocent, promising boy—the son of an esteemed citizen—was sitting alone one day at the counter of a bank in Malden. An acquaintance entered the room with a loaded pistol in his hand, and deliberately shot him through the head. He fell from his seat upon the floor, where he lay with his imploring face towards his murderer, who brutally discharged a second ball into the head of his dying friend. He then quickly robbed the bank of about $5000, skulked away and concealed his plunder, and with perfect coolness went about his accustomed business for several weeks. He was finally suspected and arrested. He confessed the brutal deed, was found guilty of wilful murder by the lawful tribunals, pronounced to be perfectly sane by a council of very distinguished physicians, on the most careful examination, and was executed according to law. A more cold-blooded, atrocious murder has never been committed in Massachusetts.

The law of capital punishment is in force in this State. Mr. Phillips has tried to change it, and failed. The *people* believe that a wilful murderer should be hung. Mr. Phillips does not hesitate to speak to the people, and even ask them for their votes. If the law is wrong then it should be changed. As long as it stands, the Governor and Council cannot change nor annul it without cause. But Mr. Phillips says the murderer was insane. The physicians gave their opinion that he was sane, and the Governor agreed with them. Mr. Claflin was of the same opinion. Nobody, not even Mr. Phillips, doubted that it was an honest opinion. He therefore hates Governor Claflin for an *honest opinion*. If he hated everybody whose honest opinions have differed from his own on many subjects, Mr. Phillips would have very few friends in this world—very few people to speak to.

Does Mr. Phillips mean to have it understood that he is so much opposed to capital punishment that he would not execute a convicted murderer? If so, let it be placed amongst his qualifications for Governor.

Does Mr. Phillips mean to say that he would arrest the execution of a law of this State because he does not agree with its provisions? If so, let that, too, be put down amongst his qualifications for Governor.

Does Mr. Phillips mean we shall understand that in order to defeat the law, he will adjudge a man to be insane against the opinions of physicians and the evidence in the case? If so, set that also amongst his qualifications for Governor.

Does Mr. Phillips take the position that because a gentleman officially decides a question against him, he can justly hate him so bitterly as not to speak to him again? If so, put that amongst his special qualifications for Governor.

Does Mr. Phillips believe that it is decent to call Governor Claflin a murderer for what he did in Greene's case? If so, by all means put that with his qualifications for Governor.

Does Mr. Phillips mean we shall understand that mere *courtesy* is any good reason why he should attend a *wedding* with a murderer, sit with him, talk with him, smile with him, and treat him like a friend, when it is all sheer hypocrisy? If so, as a crowning merit, put that amongst his qualifications for Governor.

It is well to discuss issues, soberly, fairly, and thoroughly, but when one gentleman attacks another in such a manner for such a cause, and attempts to make political capital out of it, he should have the full benefit of it.

Mr. Phillips has lost a great deal of real enjoyment by depriving himself of Governor Claflin's society for so long a time. No man can associate with him much without having a sweeter temper and kinder disposition.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 8 1 tuths§

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KRYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. P. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—R. J. DOBBINS, BUILDER, OFFICE, LEDGER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS FOR SALE

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, Viz.:

Handsome three-story brown-stone Residence, with French roof, situated southwest corner Broad and Thompson streets; contains all modern improvements, and is newly frescoed and painted throughout. Lot 25x160 feet.

Also, handsome new brown-stone Residence, west side Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; with side yard. Lot 55x200 feet.

Also, beautiful four-story brown-stone Residence, north side Chesnut street, west of Nineteenth, with handsome side yard.

Also, Building Lots, west side Broad, above Vine street, 73x198 feet deep, and six Lots west side Broad, above Thompson, 25x200 feet deep. 10 20tf

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR RENT—No. 1620 CHESNUT Street.
Inquire of CLARK & ETTING,
10 25 5t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,500 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR.,
9 30 24t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 1819 DELANCY PLACE. Apply to C. H. & H. P. MCILHEID, No. 205 SOUTH SIXTH St. 10 25 6t

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819

New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,

STATEN ISLAND.

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,

West Side, Philadelphia.

98 DUANE St. and 152 BROADWAY, New York.

166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 16

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz.:—

General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, ¼ pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, ¼ pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 8 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Bids are also asked for the ¼ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons.

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
October 10, 1870.
Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
10 13 12t Secretary.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 29 3p§

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 11 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13 m4t

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-fourth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate northeast corner Thirty-eighth and Storey streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 24 mth5t Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fourteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Wood street, above Eleventh, in the Fourteenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 24 mth5t Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an addition to a Public school-house in the Ninth ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a Public School-house, situate on Filbert street, above Twentieth, in the Ninth ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
10 24 mth 5t Secretary.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs

—Gold closed yesterday at 112.

—The Oregon Legislature adjourned last night *sine die*.

—Attorney-General Akerman returned from New York to Washington yesterday.

—Mr. Bristow, the new Solicitor-General, will to-day enter upon the duties of his office.

—A large meeting to express sympathy with France was held in Washington last evening.

—Considerable discussion took place in the Capital Removal Convention at Cincinnati yesterday.

—The physicians of Chief Justice Chase have forbidden him, for the present, to attend to his official duties.

—About eight thousand special deputy marshals will be sworn in for duty in New York city by election day.

—The awards of the committee of the Industrial Exposition recently held in Cincinnati will be made on Monday next.

—Three men were yesterday fatally injured at Newark, N. J., by the falling of a scaffold that had been erected in the new Dime Savings Institution of that city.

—Letters of administration were granted yesterday to the widow of Police Superintendent Jourdan, of New York, on personal property amounting to $20,000.

—Two prisoners, who formed a portion of a gang that robbed a farmer near Orleans, Ind., were taken from the sheriff's posse, while being conveyed to jail on Tuesday night, and hung to the rafters of a covered bridge, by a large body of disguised men.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE BOMBARDMENT—SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY OF GENERAL VON MOLTKE—FAILURE OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Correspondents report that Paris is girdled with ruins. The country without the walls, for miles around, is desolate.

The Prussians have removed all art treasures from Sevres to Versailles.

Sir Francis Head writes to the Times to-day, deprecating the English protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, seeing England has captured and annexed more millions of men than all Europe together.

The Prussians again announce that fire will be opened on Paris on the 29th inst. One thousand stoves have been ordered for the huts of the Prussians besieging Metz.

General Cambrill claims a victory for the French at Chattillon-le-Duc.

Belgium is again sending troops to the frontier.

The French regard England's last effort at mediation with extreme distrust.

It is reported on the continent that Queen Victoria has written to the King of Prussia to moderate his demands.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce complains of losses caused by the inaccuracy and delay in the telegraphic service between Liverpool and America. They have resolved to petition the government for a direct line between Liverpool and Valentia bay, as it is between those points that the greatest irregularities occur.

It is understood that the Madrid government awaits Prussia's approval of the nomination of the Duke of Aosta to the throne.

The arrival of M. Thiers at Versailles is expected to-day. The Tours government is firm in its refusal to enter into any negotiations involving the surrender of territory. Bismarck's constant answer in reference to peace is that an election by the French of some authorized government is an indispensable preliminary.

The Prussians have impressed minors into their service, to repair railways from the German frontier to Paris. The bakers and butchers of Saarbruck and other frontier towns are ordered to prepare ample supplies for the German forces.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Books for subscription to the new French loan have been opened in seventy out of eighty-nine departments of France, nineteen being occupied by the Germans.

Shaw Lefevre, member of Parliament for Reading, last evening made a speech to his constituents in that city. He said: "Since the proclamation of the French Republic Prussia, by her persistency, had become the aggressor. English sympathies, which were originally with Prussia, had now been transferred to the French. Leaving the subject of war, he rejoiced in the departure from the rule of marrying English Princesses exclusively to German Princes.

Viscount Avonmore is dead. Major Yelverton succeeds to the title.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—[Special to the London Telegram.]—A dispatch has been received by our correspondent at Berlin from Metz, which states that all endeavors on the part of the Bonapartists, through Bazaine, by which peace could be restored on a basis of the Empress becoming regent, have been abandoned, and all hopes are therefore now at an end, and peace can only be gained by the intervention of neutral Powers.

The correspondent of the New York Herald, at the headquarters of the German army, writes on the 20th that the Saxons at Aulnay, Senerau, Livry, Nerbgallant, and other points around the forest of Bondy, are kept alert night and day. At Chatenay and Sceaux the Bavarians are nightly disturbed by shells falling around them. The besiegers have not yet replied with a single cannon. No secret is made of the fact that they do not intend to commence till they have brought enough heavy guns into position to bombard effectually.

A number of guns have been brought up by slow and painful process, having been dragged over common roads. Guns of larger calibre cannot be moved in that way, but must wait until obstructions in the tunnel of Nanteiul have been cleared and the bridge over the Marne, at Lagny, rebuilt. The latter work is nearly completed, but the former is not. When the guns are up nobody here has the slightest doubt of the result; still the men are getting impatient of delay. It is provoking to have friends picked off one by one and make no return. Various reports of the strength of the army at Lyons have been received here.

It is not credited that it amounts to any importance, and it is believed that it can be readily destroyed if desirable; but the Germans are beginning to fall into the grievous fault of despising and underrating the enemy.

October 21, at 7 A. M., I was awakened by the sound of heavy guns, not the dropping of shot, but a well-sustained roll, coming from the direction of St. Cloud. The Germans think there is nothing wrong, but in the cafes the French are mysteriously whispering, and I gather from fragments of their conversation that they are jubilant over a report that Garibaldi, at the head of 1500 men, is near at hand, and that the firing from the forts is intended to cover an assault upon some bridge, outpost or train.

Garibaldi, no doubt, is capable of doing much mischief in rendering German communications insecure, but I believe he would do better with less men. Mosely and Morgan did their work effectively with only a handful of men.

The vigilance of the besiegers is so constant that even such an active raider as Garibaldi will find it difficult to effect a surprise. Garibaldi, like Grant, does not believe in night attacks.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A Berlin letter dated the 24th, says the uppermost feeling in Berlin at the present moment is an intense longing for peace, especially among the lower classes, who loudly clamor for a termination of the war. A single batallion of landwehr, under General Kummer, at Metz, in repelling Bazaine's sortie on the 7th, lost over four hundred fathers of families, leaving as many bereaved widows and 1070 orphans.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The following is an authorized statement, notwithstanding what is insinuated and even affirmed in certain English journals.

The Empress has not taken part in any one of the combinations referred to, having for their object either peace or an armistice. Her saloon at Chiselhurst has not become in any sense official. Her saloon is still that of an exile, and if its doors are open to those who knock for admittance it is not to afford a field for discussing peace or war.

General Boyer, envoy of Bazaine, may have approached the Empress with a view to propositions of peace or war, to be submitted to Prussia, but he was received with no more favor than were the emissaries of Bismarck on a previous occasion, when a former envoy of the Prussian chancellor came to propose peace, declaring that the King was disposed to content himself with 250,000 francs with the inhabitants of Strasburg included.

The Empress replied with great energy that so long as there was any question of the smallest cession of territory, she would hold aloof from every negotiation. The events of the last month have made no alteration in her resolution; and so far as the efforts of Boyer have been directed to this point they have completely failed; nor could the mission of General Boyer have had for its object to consult the Empress as to the propriety of surrendering Metz at this moment.

That is only one way of concealing the real object of Boyer's journey. Bazaine is confident of the strength of his position, and, as a general who has suffered no defeat, and at the head of the only French army which now exists, he thinks himself entitled to exercise no little influence on the question whether peace shall be made, or hostilities continue. He would gladly make himself indispensable—would gladly be dictator, with whom the enemy should have to treat, taking the lead of both the government which sits at Tours and that which is shut up in Paris; and he would rejoice that France should owe peace or victory to him only.

This is respectable ambition, exaggerated as it may perhaps be, but it must not be inferred that Bazaine would rather conclude peace favorable to the Napoleonic dynasty than in accordance with the true interests of his country. There is, then, no particle of truth in the stories told about the interview at Chiselhurst, and it can scarcely be necessary to add that the approaching journey of the Empress to King William's headquarters belongs, like all the rest, to that domain of intervention in which the subtle genius of France, coming to the aid of her present difficulties, has contrived during the last few weeks to lead us astray.

Prince Napoleon, who had taken sides with those who would, perhaps, wish to induce the Empress to commit indiscretion, has had his labor for his pains, while his violent recriminations against the past policy of the empire had no other result than to compel him to listen to some harsh truths from his illustrious cousin, and to cause him to quit Chiselhurst somewhat suddenly, where, indeed, his reception had been of the coldest.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—[Special to New York World.] Great annoyance and uneasiness is caused in the minds of the English Ministry by the guarded but absolute refusal of Russia to take any part in the recent English attempt at negotiating peace. As the chief of the Cabinet of the Russian Chancellor, after passing three days at Brussels, went to Tours the beginning of last week, and is expected in London to-night, it is feared Russia is quietly negotiating on its own account, with a view of isolating Great Britain on the eastern question both from France and Germany.

The attitude of the Austrian government, too, though first regarded as decided and encouraging to the English propositions, is now pronounced unsatisfactory in a high degree. The steps taken by the English government are felt to have resulted only in mortification for the Gladstone ministry, and showing the weakness of the influence of England in continental affairs, without in any way contributing to advance the prospects of settlement.

THE PROTEST OF PIO.

The Pope's Letter to the Cardinals—He Complains of Infringement of his Liberty—Interference with Education.

The following protest, in Latin, has been addressed by the Pope to each cardinal, and was distributed in the 300 vestries of Rome:—

PIUS IX, POPE.

Beloved Son, salutation and apostolic benediction; our Lord Jesus Christ, who humbles and elevates, mortifies and vivifies (1st Kings chap. ii, ver. 6), scourges and saves (Tobias, chap. xiii, ver. 2), has recently permitted that this city or Rome, the seat of the Supreme Pontificate, should fall into hostile hands, as well as the remaining portion of the Pontifical State, which the enemies had for some time considered it expedient not to usurp. Yielding to the impulse of our fatherly love towards our beloved the Holy Roman Church, and seeing in them co-operators in our supreme apostolate, we have this day resolved, in our mourning and sorrow, to declare to them, as is required by the duty of our dynasty, and as even the voice of our conscience urges us to do, the inmost feeling of our soul, which makes us detest and publicly and openly to reprobate the state of things now existing. We who, although unworthy and undeserving, exercise the power of the vicar of our Lord Christ on earth, and who are the pastor over the whole house of Israel, find ourselves now practically wanting that freedom which is absolutely indispensable to us in order to govern that Church of God and to maintain its rights; and we feel it is our duty to issue this protest, which we moreover intend to have published, that it may be known, as it is proper that it should, by the whole Catholic world. And when we assert that the freedom has been ravished and taken from us, our adversaries could not remove that this complaint and this declaration are without foundation. Indeed, any one who possesses good sense will understand and confess that having no longer that supreme and free power in virtue of which we enjoy the right of our civil principate in the use of public means of conveyance and in the public circulation of letters, and being unable to trust the government who has arrogated this power, we are really deprived of the necessary and speedy way as well as of the free faculty of treating the affairs which the vicar of Jesus Christ and the Common Father of the Faithful, to whom his sons so numerously come from all parts of the world, must treat and administer. This observation has again been confirmed by a fact within the last few days. Persons going out of our Palace of the Vatican have been searched by soldiers of the new Government, who wanted to know if they were not carrying something under their clothes. A complaint was lodged against this proceeding, and the reply was it had been done by mistake, and an apology was offered for it. But who can ignore how easily errors of this kind can be repeated and lead to others?

Moreover, public education in this august city is threatened with a very serious evil. Before long the academic year will be opened at the university. This establishment which has heretofore enjoyed exemplary tranquillity and order, although about 1200 young men are there assembled, being the sole place where so many Christian and honest parents can send their children to be instructed without the risk of being corrupted; this establishment, either on account of the false and erroneous doctrine which are now prevailing, or on account of the enemies of those who have been chosen to propagate them, must fall, as will be easily understood, into a state very different from what it was. It was made known that the laws in operation in Rome should remain in their integrity and inviolability after the occupation; but in spite of such declarations the parish registers are taken away by force and examined, and it is not difficult to guess that such information is therein searched for as will doubtless be useful to draw up conscription lists, and the other ends which are easily imagined. It must be added that attacks and offenses, inspired by the desire of vengeance and party spirit, are left unpunished, and that a similar impunity is assured to the authors of those shameful and unworthy outrages with which our faithful bodies of troops, who have so well deserved of society and religion, have been loaded to the great grief of all honest people. Therefore, against all those things already accomplished, as well as against those still worse which are imminent we intend to protest in virtue of our supreme authority, as we protest through the present letter, by means of which we let you know, beloved son, and also each of the cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, a brief statement of these particular facts, moreover reserving to ourself to enter more fully into the matter elsewhere.

Meanwhile let us fervently and incessantly pray Almighty God that he will enlighten the minds of our enemies in order that they cease loading their souls with the more and more overwhelming weight of ecclesiastical censures, and provoking upon themselves the terrible wrath of the living and all-seeing God, whose arm nobody can shun. We, on our part, pray the Divine Majesty, with constancy and humility imploring also the intercession of the Immaculate Vergin and of the Brother Apostles Peter and Paul; and let us do so with the holy confidence that we shall obtain what we ask, because the Lord helps those who are in tribulation who invoke him in sincerity. Meanwhile, praying that our Lord Jesus Christ may bestow peace and joy on thee, beloved son, we, from the bottom of our heart, give thee the apostolic blessing. Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, on the 29th of September, the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 25th year of our Pontificate. PIUS P. P. IX.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

The Heroic Rescue of a Child from the Waters of Lake Huron.

Those in whose ears have ever rung the fearful cry, "man overboard," or who can sympathize with the agony of a parent when death threatens his child, and his rapturous joy when this death is averted, says the Cleveland *Herald*, will read with somewhat of a personal interest the narration of an incident which has just come to our knowledge.

A week or two since the splendid bark City of Painesville, Captain Daniel Ingraham, laden with oats and bound from Chicago to Buffalo, was taken in tow by a steam tug in Lake Huron, several miles out from the head of St. Clair river, and was going through the water at a rapid rate, when the child of the steward, a boy of five years, who was playing on a coil of cable which had been run aft and piled on the after-deck to trim the ship, fell overboard. Captain Ingraham heard the splash, looked over and saw the child, called to the steward that the boy was overboard, and ran forward and spoke the tug to round to for "a man overboard." The steward tarried not a moment, and at a leap was over the side and into the water. The mate, Al. Ingraham, brother of the captain, in almost equally quick time jumped into the yawl, with one of the men, cut the falls with his sheath knife, and scuttled away in the desperation of agony for the steward, who was to be seen a half mile astern, keeping himself afloat with the child in his arms. In the meantime the tug had come about and headed for the party, and in a little while all were safe again on the decks of the great bark, and the voyage had been resumed.

The wife of the steward was on board, and so frantic was she in her grief, before the restoration of her child, that it required the undivided strength of Captain Ingraham to keep her from jumping overboard to aid in the rescue. The joy of the parents can be better imagined than described, yet it scarcely exceeded that of the gallant captain and mate and crew. There was joy in that ship, in cabin and in forecastle, and never did she seem so much a "good ship" as when the little lad was safely on her decks again after having been in the "jaws of death."

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton Declines to Run for Congress.

HIGHWOOD PARK, TENAFLY, N. J., Oct. 24.—MESSRS Edwin A Studwell, Hiram P. Crozier, John J. Merrit, and others, Committee—Gentlemen:—When I consented to be a candidate for Congress in your district I was not unmindful of section 28, article 1, of the Constitution, which provides that a representative in Congress must be twenty-five years of age, and have been seven years a citizen of the United States, and when elected must be an inhabitant of the State in which the person is chosen.

Now I am old enough, and have been a citizen long enough to qualify me for a seat in Congress to represent your district; but I am not willing to leave my charming home on the blue hills of Jersey, and become a denizen of your dirty town, as according to the strict letter of article 1 I should be compelled to do before election.

But as political parties pay little regard to constitutions nowadays, you may not consider this a practical obstacle to my being your representative, and hence I would further add that after writing you that hasty note of acceptance I ascertained that two of the candidates now in the field, Messrs Whiting and Wesster, the Republican nominees, are in favor of woman's suffrage; and I venture to assume that, on mature reflection, so liberal a gentleman as General Slocum, the Democratic nominee, will take the same view of this important question. The great cause, then, being secure, whoever is elected I have deemed it best, in the present sadly confused condition of politics in my native State, and especially in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, to withdraw from the canvass, that my name may not be an apple of discord among you. Yours respectfully,

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6 24 | MOON SETS..... 7 42
SUN SETS..... 5 03 | HIGH WATER..... 3 54

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 11
Palmyra	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 11
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
England	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 12
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct. 14
China	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 15
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York v. H.	Oct. 17

FOR EUROPE.

Malta	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 29
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 29
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 1
C. of Washin.	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 27
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Oct. 29
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 29
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Nov. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 69 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Nettie Merriman, Robbins, 30 days from Pensacola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Workman & Co. Left Pensacola Sept. 24; had light winds and calms to Tortugas. Oct. 10, off Key West, took a terrific hurricane from E. S. E., during which sustained considerable loss in sails, etc. Oct. 21, off Cape Hatteras, experienced strong gales from the N. E., with heavy sea.
Schr Sinope, Brown, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr William and James, Outten, fm James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Malvina, Ellingsworth, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrithew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 26.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 26.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Catharine Torrence, Black Diamond, John Hawkins, Dreadnaught, Rescue, C. G. Ash, W. T. Hamilton, and F. Bachelder, all with coal, for New York.
W. & J. Thompson, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 26. — Seven regular barges, light, left this port yesterday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 27.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Chattanooga, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Chatta and Birtha, with lumber, for Gloucester.
Colonel Leland, with lumber, for Jersey City.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 26—10 A. M.—Two schooners in the harbor. Nothing passing in.
Wind N. Thermometer, 56.
3 P. M.—A bark is coming in, with loss of fore and maintopgallant. A herm. brig is passing out.
Wind N. Thermometer, 61.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Firm, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 12th inst.
Ship Henry S. Sanford, Dunphy, hence, at Hamburg 6th inst.
Ship Gold Hunter, Freeman, hence for Antwerp, was off Falmouth 5th inst.
N. G. steamer Hanover, Himbeck, cleared at New York yesterday.
Br. steamers Cuba, Moodie, and Manhattan, Forsyth, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.
Br. steamer Etna, Lochead, for Liverpool via New York, cleared at Boston 25th inst.
Steamer Emily B. Souder, Crowell, from New Orleans 15th, at New York 25th inst.
Steamer Magdala, Davidson, from Shanghae, etc., for New York, at Suez 6th inst.
Steamer Volunteer, Jones, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamer Empire, Herring, from Charleston 22d inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 515 bales cotton, 26 bales domestics, 29 tierces rice, 156 bbls. rosin, and sundries.
Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 24th inst.
Steamer Hercules, Doughty, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Nor. bark Hanna, Erikson, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 5th inst. for orders.
Br. bark Rhea Silvia, Comill, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Baltimore 25th inst.
Bark Hornet, Howes, hence, at Leghorn 9th inst.
Bark Texas, Mentzen, hence, at Hamburg 6th inst.
Bark Alpine, Hinds, sailed from Glasgow 8th, and from Greenock same day for Philadelphia.
Bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, hence for Stettin, sailed from Queenstown 8th inst.
Bark Polly, Rodd, hence for Antwerp, at Deal 12th instant.
Bark F. J. Henderson, Henderson, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 12th inst.
Bark Eliza Avelina, Lowley, hence for Memel, sailed from Falmouth 10th inst.
Bark Speculator, McMullin, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Hamburg 10th inst.
Bark Providence, Coalfleet, sailed from Klippan 1st inst. for America.
Br. brig Clara, Jeggins, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 24th inst.
Brig Anna McKnight, Davis, hence, at Portland 25th inst.
Brig Francis Lewey, Lewey, hence for Allyn's Point, at New London 24th inst.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Vanscelow, at Havana 17th inst., loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Scotland, Cook, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 6th inst.
Brig Ida M. Connery, Norden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Lisbon 6th inst.
Brig Normanby, Otis, hence, at Dunkirk 11th inst.
Schr Mary E. Graham, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schrs H. B. McCaulay, Cain; Charles E. Jones, Haley; Abbie Dunn, Fountain; J. Nelson, Cavalier; Ann S. Brown, Fisk; Lyra, Haskell; and J. C. Thompson, Stevens, hence, at Boston 25th inst.
Schr Mist, Muncy, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 24th inst.
Schr Alabama, Vanglider, hence, at East Greenwich 22d inst.
Schr Ann Twibell, Edwards, for Wilmington, Del., via Osborne's, sailed from Richmond 24th inst.
Schr Helene, Bahrs, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 24th inst. Experienced a severe gale 20th and 21st, and split foresail.
Schr Mary R. Somers, Somers, at Boston 25th inst. from Baltimore.
Schrs Franconia, Jarvis, from Providence; Bartlett, Harris, from East Greenwich; American Eagle, Shaw; and Minnesota, Phinney, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 23d inst.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 24th inst.
Schrs Richard Law, Eldred; Sarah A. Boyce, Yates; A. Trudell, Hess; and A. Randall, Hix, hence, at Providence 24th inst.—the two last for Pawtucket.
Schr John Stockham, Price, hence, at Salem 24th instant.
Schrs Fannie A. Bailey, Locke, fm Windsor, N.S., for Philadelphia, and George B. Mumey, Murney, from Red Bank, N. J., sailed from Newport P. M. 23d inst.
Schr Curtis Tilton cleared at Savannah 25th inst., not stated where bound.
Schr B. H. Naylor, Naylor, hence, at Charleston 25th inst.
Schr Pedro A. Grau, Cobb, from Georgetown, at Portsmouth, N. H., 24th inst.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, hence, at Portland 25th instant.
Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, hence, at Norwich 22d inst.
Schr F. R. Beard, hence, at Norwich 24th inst. for Allyn's Point.
Schr Reading RR. No. 34, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 24th inst.
Schrs J. C. Thompson, Glover, hence for Boston; Ida Lewis, Heustis, from Gardiner, and George and Emily, Harris, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.
Schrs Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson; Restless, Baxter; Bonny Boat, Kelley; Ephraim and Anna, Green; Vrale Mason; James Satterthwaite, Kemency; Alex. Young, Cox; and Mary Weaver, Weaver, fm Boston; J. Truman, Gibbs, from New Bedford; Goddess, Kelley, from Pawtucket; Anna V. Bergen, Taomson, and Joseph Baymore, Bearse, from Providence; Reading RR. No. 43, Balwin, from Norwich; Agnes, Gessner, from New London; Fannie G. Warner, Dickerson, from Portland, Conn.; and George A. Twibell, Carroll, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia passed Hell Gate 25th inst.
Schrs Ericsson, Reeves, and Cohasset, Gibbs, hence for Providence; and Helen A. Hoyt, Cumings, do. for Boston, passed Hell Gate 25th inst.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
Principals.

8 17tf

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw§ No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

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G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE MIST," by T. Buchanan Read.
"ROME," from the Palatine Hill, by J. O. Montalant.
THE GRAND WORK,
"The White Mountain Notch,"
BY THOMAS HILL
New Rogers Group, "Coming to the Parson."
Exquisite Swiss Carvings from Interlaken, at all prices.
New Chromos. New Engravings.
"The Changed Cross;" "The Wetternorn," 30x40, the largest ever made.

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No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

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Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

SWISS CARVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have just received a large importation of
SWISS RUSTIC CARVED GOODS,

And propose to add this branch to their business, and keep always a fine assortment. Their present selection consists of Jewel, Work, and Cigar Boxes, Penknives, small Desks, Bouquet-holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Inkstands, Card Receivers, Book-Rests, Tobacco Boxes, Match Stands, Hand Mirrors, etc. All at very low and inviting prices. [10 1 south EARLES GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT ST.

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MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET
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NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.
New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs.
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No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [8 23 mwf
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

Merino Hosiery and Underwear,

Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.

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9 15 stu 3m PHILADELPHIA.

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EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
In English parts, under the management of
AUGUSTIN DALY,
MONDAY, October 31,
FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
MLLE. JANAUSCHEK
Will appear as
MARY STUART,
DEBORAH,
LADY MACBETH, and
THE DEBUTANTE,
Supported by a superior Company of Dramatic Artists from the New York Academy of Music.
PRICES:
Orchestra Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 25; Orchestra Circle, 75 cents; Secured Seats in Orchestra Circle, $1; Dress Circle, 50 c

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1870.

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

We have received a number of communications in relation to the article we published a few days ago in reference to the public schools, which fully confirm our statement that many pupils are sadly overtasked, and that the city teems to-day with countless little victims of a false and fatal educational policy. The attempt of the Board of Control to break up the deadly system of sentencing children to long hours of wearying home study after they have been closely confined in crowded school rooms for as long a period as they should devote to any form of study, has been unsuccessful. Through the combined opposition of stupid sectional boards, lazy or incompetent teachers, and injudicious parents, the old plan of imprisoning the children during a large part of the day, and cramming them during the remaining hours, has been perpetuated in many of the schools; and thus the bad work of enfeebling young frames, of stunting young bodies, of weakening young minds, and of filling the cemeteries with little graves goes bravely on.

The President of the Philadelphia Board of Controllers, in a report made in January, 1869, called attention in the most pointed terms to the evil on which we are now commenting. He said that he could not understand why parents should aid in unwise attempts to cram the minds of their children; that fearful evils had arisen from too close study; that in the opinion of good medical authority "the hours devoted to brain-work should not exceed *six* hours for healthy men, and *three* hours for children;" and that when exhaustive study was enforced, headaches, constant weariness, and a destruction of health were inevitable.

In the face of this, and other numerous protests, the practical operation of our educational system in thousands of instances in Philadelphia to-day is portrayed in the following letter:—

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1870—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH, No. 108 South Third street, Philadelphia.—SIR:—There is so much truth in your article on 'Public Schools' of yesterday, that you will please excuse one who thinks as you do in thus telling his experience. The little ones are so much overtaxed with long and, to them, difficult lessons, that it is scarcely possible for them to find one moment of time to rest their overtaxed brains. I have three of six, nine, and eleven of age, and to see the lessons they are compelled to learn at home is enough to make older heads be thankful that they are not 'a boy again.' After spending all their time at home at study, even arising at 4½ and 5 o'clock in the morning, and keeping their books before their little eyes until 8½ o'clock in the morning, they will pack up their books at the last moment with a—'I hope I will be perfect to-day,' and off they go with a heart half in doubt and half in fear. We wait for them at noon till half-past 12; there they come at last, with faces elongated, and a heavy sigh, careworn and pale. Their parents look on with pity, and ask, 'Have you been kept in?' After awhile the answer will come, with tears in their eyes, 'Yes, I tried my very best, and, after all, failed in grammar, and was kept in for it.' It is a sorrowful sight to see them try so hard to overcome an impossibility.

"These who have spent fifteen or twenty years to master these difficulties, and now have only to be on hand at 9 o'clock to hear the little ones try, with fear, to recite what their little minds have been so much engaged with for six hours, think school-teaching a hard task, when, indeed, it is not teaching at all, but merely giving the little ones their task, or, more properly, their overtask; and if not done perfect to punish them. If it requires the children to spend every moment's time, evening and morning (as it does), to learn at home what the teacher chooses to load them down with, of what use are our schools? TENTH WARD."

On the other hand, we have received a letter from a teacher, who evidently takes a pride in her profession, and who, in discussing this subject, says:—

"There are some children who cannot study in the school-room, at least they say so; there are some who will not, unless closely watched. Some are so slow as to be unable to master a lesson in a reasonable time; some so quick that the average time allotted to study is too much for them, and they are frequently troublesome after they get through. These are the objections of the teachers opposed to school-room study. *We do not believe there is a single point urged which cannot be overcome by a skillful teacher*, and there ought to be no other sort of teacher in the public schools. *But there is.* Who is to blame?

"I am a teacher, with a fair share of 'professional enthusiasm,' and, I think, with a very fair knowledge of what is best for school children. My experience is this: When lessons are faithfully explained by the teacher, and a judicious amount of time allotted for study *in school, there is no necessity and no inclination for lessons at home. If children are compelled to take books home, the teachers are acting in open violation of the rules of the Board of Education. This is a matter which needs attention.*"

As our main purpose now is to direct attention to an undoubted and dangerous evil, we have not space at this moment to publish some valuable suggestions from the same correspondent in regard to the proper method of remedying it. What is needed above all other things is that a correct public sentiment on this important subject should be created. Parents should be made to understand that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are doing a great deal more harm than good when they urge their children to study home lessons; that when they become willing participants in a system that requires steady application to books during all the hours that should be devoted to exercise or recreation, they are inflicting upon their offspring fearful physical and mental injuries; and that all the book knowledge in the world will not compensate the rising generation for impaired vitality and enfeebled constitutions.

THE CAMERON POLITICAL HARVEST.

On the 30th of April, 1862, the popular branch of Congress, then nearly two-thirds Republican, passed a resolution of censure upon Simon Cameron for his maladministration of the War Department, by the decisive vote of 79 to 45. President Lincoln, with that boundless magnanimity for which he was so distinguished, sent a special message to the House soon after, explaining that the ex-War Minister was not wholly culpable in all the matters complained of; but the justice of the censure was not questioned, and for nearly nine years the blistering record has stood unchallenged by a single representative of the people.

To remove this conspicuous monument of his public shame has been the dream of Simon Cameron. While professing indifference through the columns of such journals as bow to his behests, he has left no effort untried to attain the expurgation of the censure from the journal of the House. Just before the close of the last session, when he could plausibly promise or threaten the entire power of the administration, he resolved to force an expunging resolution through Congress. Colonel Forney was, of course, a willing lieutenant, and he was ordered to skirmish through "my two papers, both daily," and feel the popular pulse to ascertain whether any man could lead the general assault upon the settled judgment and solemn record of the nation and live; and Hon. William H. Armstrong, of the Lycoming district, was prevailed upon to allow himself to be announced in general orders as the leader of the forlorn hope. It was done as follows, in a Washington special to the *Press* of July 13, 1870:—

"Hon. William H. Armstrong, of the Williamsport district, has prepared a resolution which he proposes to introduce, directing the Clerk to expunge from the journal of the House the resolution of censure passed upon General Cameron while he was Secretary of War under President Lincoln. It is proper to state, in justice to Senator Cameron, that he is *probably* not aware of the proposed action of his friend Mr Armstrong. He has grown wholly indifferent to the existence of the resolution in question, regarding himself as fully vindicated by the people of Pennsylvania, who, since those resolutions were passed, have honored him with the responsible position he now holds as United States Senator. Nevertheless, it would no doubt be gratifying to the numerous friends of Mr. Cameron to have these resolutions expunged from the official records of Congress. There is little doubt but that Mr. Armstrong's resolution *will pass without opposition.*"

The gentle feeler thrown out squelched the whole movement. There was but one response from the people, and that was in consistent accord with the teachings of Colonel Forney's better days respecting Mr. Cameron, and with the action of Congress in 1862. Whether Mr. Armstrong had, in a moment of weakness, consented to father the resolution, we are not advised, but certain it is that he did not dare either to offer it or to disavow it. He was thus publicly proclaimed to his people as the author of the effort to excuse Mr. Cameron for his appalling prostitution of the War Department. He could give no reason for if other than that the broad mantle of our national charity that can forgive open rebellion should after a little longer lapse of time forgive the more guilty men who preyed like insatiate vampires upon the nation's woes. With this boundless charity emblazoned on his banner he returned to his people and asked a re-election. In private life he had been blameless, and his political record was in full harmony with those who had made him their representative by an overwhelming majority. On but one question had he braved the settled convictions of his district and State, and that was in his haste to pardon the men who stands as a convict on the journal of the House. The verdict of Mr. Armstrong's people is thus recorded:—

	1868.		1870.	
	Armstrong.	*Mackey.*	*Armstrong.*	*Sherwood*
Centre	3,356	3,816	....	783
Clinton	1,771	2,992	....	767
Lycoming	4,635	5,031	....	865
Potter	1,598	811	702	....
Tioga	5,370	2,088	1,691	....
	16,760	14,732	2,393	2,420

Armstrong's majority in 1868, 2028; Sherwood's majority in 1870, 27.

One of the strongest Republican districts of the State is changed to the Democracy in a single year, for it gave Geary a large majority in 1869. With no organized opposition to the Republican nominee, no "bolts" or irregular tickets to confront the success of Mr. Armstrong, he has reversed his more than 2000 majority, and sent a Democrat as his successor. It is proper to state, in justice to Senator Cameron, that he was probably not aware of the proposed action of his friend's constituents in the premises, but we do not see that it softens the bottomless pit into which Mr. Armstrong has been plunged.

This is but one of the many painful lessons which mark the late political history of Pennsylvania. The names of the three men who elected Mr. Cameron to the Senate over Colonel Forney in 1857 are immortal in infamy; and four-fifths of the men who voted to nominate Mr. Cameron in the Republican caucus in 1867 have since then been festering political corpses in the path of his advancement, in accordance with the fearful doom pronounced upon them by Forney, and Stevens, and Grow, and Curtin, and Moorhead, in public meeting at the time the deed was done. Cessna, to escape the Cameron vengeance that assailed him fruitlessly in 1868, moved to make Cameron the member of the Congressional Committee for this State, by which Cameron hoped to usurp the Republican organization and prostitute its power and means to re-elect himself; but Cessna fell because he bore the load of Cameron's friendship. Gilfillan permitted Cameron to dictate his district appointments, and it revolts to the tune of 2500, defeating him by over 700, where he should have had 1800 majority. Morrell was sacrificed by a deliberate effort to trade a Cameron Senator into an election, to make the State renew its blushes over the Senatorial struggle of 1873. Three Republican Senatorial candidates, each of whom should have had 1000 majority, are beaten from 600 to 1200, because they meant to betray the State into the hands of Cameron again, and disaster is visible in some of the strongest Legislative districts of the State. Must these lessons continue until the Republican party finally surrenders a supremacy it can no longer maintain in honor? Simon Cameron and his victims should answer.

THE CENSUS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The vote of Philadelphia for Governor in 1860 was 82,352, while the population, according to the census of that year, was 565,529. In 1868 the vote polled for Auditor-General was 121,441, showing an increase in the vote during eight years of nearly fifty per cent. A corresponding increase of the population would have made the number of inhabitants in Philadelphia in 1868 more than 800,000. But we are told by Marshal Gregory's census that the real number now is only 657,159, or 200,000 less than it should be if the ratio of voters to population in exciting elections has not been enormously increased. It is possible that frauds have become more common than in former years, but we do not believe that any amount of repeating or false naturalization can account for such glaring discrepancies as those reported. For instance, the Fifth and Eighth wards are alleged to have diminished their population to the extent of 16,345 during the interval from 1860 to 1870, while their vote was increased, from 1860 to 1868, from 5395 to 6697! If the old ratio between votes and population had been maintained, the number of inhabitants in the two wards should have been in 1868 more than 65,000, whereas the census return made in 1870 gives them a population of only 36,217!

We are not disposed to question Marshal Gregory's desire to give a faithful enumeration of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, but that his assistants have failed to discharge this duty thoroughly is painfully apparent; and as he is a comparative stranger in the city and State, having resided here but a short time previous to his appointment as Marshal, he has lacked the knowledge and experience requisite to comprehend or correct the errors of his subordinates. Their task, in turn, has been one of extraordinary difficulty, and in some districts they have found it next to impossible to obtain correct answers from persons who associated the inquiries of the census-takers with recollections of the draft and fears of new internal revenue exactions.

Some months ago it was proposed in City Councils that a committee should be appointed to assist the Marshal in his labors, and thus ensure the completeness and correctness of his enumeration. The return submitted is a sufficient proof that this assistance has amounted to nothing, but it furnishes a strong reason for immediate preparations for a correct census under the supervision of the municipal authorities. The returns of one or more wards might be tested, at a trifling expense, by the co-operation of the police, and if found incorrect, the census of the whole city could be retaken by the policemen or other appointees in a very short time. Other cities are adopting a course similar to that recommended, and if Philadelphia does not follow their example, it is to be feared that her census wrongs must remain wholly unredressed.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. J. S. Clarke as "Jeremiah Beetle."

Mr. Tom Taylor has tried his hand at nearly everything in the way of play-writing—tragedy, comedy, farce, melodrama, and nondescript sensationalism—but he has seldom, if ever, produced anything better in its way than the lively little three-act comedy upon the theme of *The Babes in the Wood* which was represented to a crowded house last night at the Walnut. The misadventures of the young runaway couple, whose innocence and inexperience make them genuine babes in the wood when they find themselves disowned by their relatives and cast upon the tender mercies of lodging housekeepers, pawnbrokers, and discounters of bills, are conceived in the true comedy spirit, while in "Jeremiah Beetle," the henpecked husband of the elderly female with rooms to let, there is a full-length comic figure that affords an actor like Mr. Clarke ample opportunities to create an infinite amount of innocent laughter. "Jeremiah Beetle," in some respects, resembles "Henry Dove," but there is a difference, as "Beetle" is, in his proper sphere of life, the henpecked factotum of a lodging-house, and his eccentricities are as much in keeping with his surroundings as those of "Mr. Dove" are opposed to them. Mr. Clarke's personation of this character, whom adverse fate has made the guardian angel of the babes in the wood, is infinitely amusing, and throughout the three acts of the play last night the audience was kept in a roar of laughter. Mr. Clarke has improved much during his absence from this city, and while his acting is as broadly farcical as i ever was, he shows a greater appreciation of the finer elements of comedy than he was wont to do. Always an immense favorite in this city the crowds that are now filling the Walnut every night prove not only that he has maintained his hold upon the regards of the public, but that he is appreciated to an even greater extent than at former times. Mr. Clarke has done a genuine service to dramatic art by proving that low comedy can be funny without being coarse, and for any one afflicted with the blue devils no better prescription can be given than a visit to the Walnut to witness one of his laughable personations.

Independently of Mr. Clarke *The Babes in the Wood* was very cleverly acted last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Walcot making excellent representatives of "Frank Rushton" and "Lady Blanche," the "babes" in question.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT this evening Mr. John S. Clarke will personate "Jeremiah Beetle" and "Timothy Toodles."

To-morrow evening Mr. Clarke will have a benefit, when he will appear as "Jack Humphries" and "General Jocko" in Poole's comedy of *Turning the Tables*.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *M. P.* will be represented this evening. This play will be withdrawn after the present week, and on Monday a new comedy, entitled *The Two Roses*, will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *Ernani* will be performed this evening.

On Monday Mad'lle Janauschek will commence an engagement of English tragedy, during which she will appear as "Mary Stuart," "Deborah," "Lady Macbeth," and other tragic characters.

AT THE AMERICAN the French Athletes will appear this evening in conjunction with other attractions.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE burlesques, songs, dances, and Ethiopian eccentricities will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an amusing variety of burnt-cork comicalities will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mr. Andrew Redifer, supported by Miss Susie Schenck, will appear this evening in *Charles II* and the farce of *Betsy Baker*.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S combined menagerie and circus will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets.

—The following, from the *Weekly Times*, is strong evidence of the manner the Londoners received our Philadelphia favorite:—

"Mr. John S. Clarke, whose impersonation of 'Major Wellington de Boots' has been a source of intense amusement to playgoers for some months, has just appeared in a new piece with most remarkable success. It is seldom an audience are so interruptedly and continuously pleased. At the first scene laughter commences, and never ceases until the curtain falls, and scarcely then. The piece is full of whimsicalities, quaint sayings, odd expressions, and funny ideas; and the part Mr. Clarke exacts will become as celebrated as any of modern times, and the new comedy, *Fox vs. Goose*, will retain its place in the Strand for some hundred nights to come. Although the piece is extravagant in its nature, it gives opportunities for fine acting, and nothing better or more humorous than Mr. Clarke's performance has been seen for some time."

CITY ITEMS.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

THE INFANT'S FRIEND.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, etc. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE demand on Saturday for our $15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS will sell on Tuesday next the valuable property No. 1221 Walnut street; wide front, with back outlets; location central; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. Sale positive.

WE have been using the Old Dominion Table Sauce, and find it just what it is represented to be—the luxury of the season. It is manufactured by S. J. Torbert, corner Arch and Water streets.

MARRIED.

CARROLL—SCOTT.—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. P. Dudley, CHARLES E. CARROLL to Miss KATE V. SCOTT, both of this city.

DIED.

LEVY.—On the 27th instant, PATRICK LEVY, aged 70 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

MOORE.—On the 25th instant, SARAH MOORE, in the 62d year of her age.

Her friends and members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 1716 Sansom street, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WANAMAKER.—On the morning of 27th instant, HATTIE, daughter of John and Mary Wanamaker, in the 6th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.

November 1, 1870.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., "Mental Dyspepsia."
November 8, 1870.—Rev. ALEX. REED, D. D., "What I saw in Italy."
November 15, 1870.—Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS, "A Trip to California."
November 21, 1870.—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, "From New York to Jerusalem."
November 29, 1870.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., "A Day at Shushan."
December 6, 1870.—Rev. D. MARCH, D. D., "Reminiscences of the East."

Music under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM C. EWING, Organist of the Church.

Tickets, 50 cents; for the course, $2·50. For sale at Gould & Fischer's Music Store, No. 923 Chesnut street; at W. B. Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street; at C. R. Smith & Son's Jewelry Store, No 1510 Market street; and at Dr. C. R. Keeney's Drug Store, No. 1601 Arch street.

A Grand Stereopticon Exhibition will be given in the church on Thursday Evening, November 3, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Adults' tickets, 25 cents; children's tickets, 10 cents. 1t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

SIXTH LECTURE,
FRIDAY EVENING, October 28,
By JOSH BILLINGS (Humorous),
Subject—"MILK."

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Oct. 31.
PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Nov. 2.
MISS ISABELLA GLYN, Nov. 3.
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, Nov. 4.

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved seats.....25 cents extra.

Tickets for ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evenings of the lectures. Doors open at 7½; lecture at 8. 10 27 2t

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ COURSE OF LECTURES AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
FOR THE WINTER OF 1870-71.

The lectures for the winter will be divided into several different courses, as follows:—

First Course—On General and Organic Chemistry. By Professor B. Howard Rand, M. D.
Second Course—On Sound. By J. Solis Cohen, M. D.
Third Course—On Vital Forces. By Professor R. E. Rogers, M. D.
Fourth Course—On the Geology of S. E. Pennsylvania. By Professor A. R. Leeds.
Fifth Course—On Physics and Mechanics. By John G. Moore, M. S.

The Lecteres will be delivered on the TUESDAY and THURSDAY of every week, beginning Tuesday, October 25.

In addition to the free use of the Library and Reading-room, and the advantages of the monthly meetings of the Institute and its sections, where everything novel or interesting in science, art, or invention is presented and discussed, free admission to its lectures is far from being the least of the privileges of membership in the Institute.

The attention of the science-loving public is invited to the announcement that the facilities for admission to membership are ample and liberal enough to place its benefits within the reach of all.

Any information can be obtained at the Hall of the Institute. WILLIAM H. WAHL, Secretary.
10 22 6t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ BARGAINS IN WORKED SLIPPERS.—We offer to the ladies a large lot of Worked Slippers, in raised work and worked on toes, at very low prices.

One lot at 50 cents,
One lot at 75 cents.
One lot at $1·25.
One lot at $1·50.
One lot at $1·75.
One lot at $2.
Regular stock of Sofa Pillows, Pin-Cushions, and Embroidered Slippers, at low price.
Best Zephyr, sold full weight.
Best American Zephyrs 15 cents.
Stocking Yarns, Wool, and Cotton.
Silk and Jet Buttons. [9 28 tuths 1m
Gimps and Fringe. RAPSON'S,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH,—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu5 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 9 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 7w

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, November 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 24, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
GEORGE W. LEHMAN, Secretary.
10 26 3t

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY.—H. M. DALY'S great whisky warerooms are located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 139 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers*. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 13 tuths 26t

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

☞ RAILROAD COMPANIES WILL FIND indispensable the new process of printing, by which PRESS COPIES can be taken from FORMS printed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING-ROOMS, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 7w

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES.

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

115. 115.

White Almeria Grapes,

Just received per steamer, in fine large clusters,

New Currants,
Citron,
Raisins,
Almonds, Etc.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,

No. 115 S. THIRD Street,

10 27 thtu3t4p Below Chesnut.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.

GOULD & FISCHER.
J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.
WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHICKERING & SONS'
WORLD-RENOWNED
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Attention is invited to the celebrated
PATENT GRAND UPRIGHT
AND THE
NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS.
Great Reductions. Fixed Prices.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.
10 21 1m4p W. H. DUTTON.

PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Hard Metal (Nickel Silver),

Have now the largest and most attractive stock of Silver Plated Goods that they have ever offered in

New and Elegant Designs.

All descriptions of Silver-Plated Ware constantly on hand, suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Ten Sets as Low as $20.

N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

CIRCULAR TO THE LADIES.

FRENCH DRESS FABRICS.

Although both Great Britain and Germany furnish this country with a very large amount of Dress Textures, nearly all the finest and most fashionable are of French manufacture, and hence a great scarcity of French goods, owing to the war, was anticipated early in the season. All the French goods that can possibly reach us this season are now here, and after a careful examination of the market we find that although the **BULK** is not quite so small as we expected, yet, to a considerable extent, it is made up of large **INDISCRIMINATE** purchases of **UNRELIABLE MAKES**, which would not have found a market here had it not been for the anticipated deficiency. This is more particularly the case in the article of **BLACK SILKS**. We, therefore, advise particular care to purchasers in the selection of these goods. In Fine Worsted and Woollen Dress Goods there will be a **DECIDED SCARCITY**, and we would invite an early examination of our stock while it is replete in the most recherche textures we have ever imported, and **CANNOT BE DUPLICATED**.

Our **BLACK SILK STOCK** contains nothing but the most **CELEBRATED** and **RELIABLE** of Lyons makes.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

FINANCIAL.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 10 1 1m*

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

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Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

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Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

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No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 13 PHILADELPHIA.

203 203

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & BURN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 28 tf

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
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M PHILADELPHIA

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 8 26 tf

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FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

6 13 PHILADELPHIA

CARRIAGES, ETC.

1870. FALL. 1870.

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER.

Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons

FOR

ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,

Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.

Built to order and for sale.

Manufactory and Repository,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

9 8 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES

McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

Have opened their Fall Assortment of

French Caps,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Real and Imitation Laces.
Hdkfs. Lace Tidies
IN EVERY VARIETY.
Duchesse and Val. Lace Sets.
French Worked and Linen Chemisettes.
New Styles Made-up Lace Goods.
Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.
Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.
Ribbons, Fans, & Fancy Articles,
Infants' Outfits

10 20 thstu2mrp On hand and made to order.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS

H. J. DEAS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Warm Air Furnaces

AND

Cooking Ranges,

Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.

No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 28 thstu6mrp

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WHISKY.

WHISKIES.

Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela

WHISKIES,

The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
"Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

APPLY TO

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.

8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort. Beauty and Durability.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstu3m ABOVE CHESNUT.

GLOVES, ETC.

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthsstfr

FINANCIAL.

$12,500. $12,500.

MORTGAGES.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A Few Strictly First-class Mortgages

Of above amounts. Properties on ARCH Street, West of Broad. Apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
10 24 12t PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
(FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co.) PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds. Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,

Engraved in new and handsome styles.
FINE STATIONERY.
Arms, Monograms, Illuminating, Etc.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths3p PHILADELPHIA.

A BURIED TORPEDO.

Its Discovery Off Charleston—Nine Skeletons at the Wheel—A Dead Captain with a Candle in his Hand—Remarkable Career of a Remarkable Craft.

In 1864, says the Houston *Telegraph*, the fleet of Admiral Farragut was blockading Mobile, while a heavy land and naval attack was directed against Charleston. During our long defensive war a great deal of ingenuity had been expended by the Confederates upon torpedoes and torpedo boats. The most remarkable of these boats was constructed in Mobile by Messrs. Hundley & McClintock, and launched in 1864; and nothing which has gone down into the sea was more wonderfully or more fearfully contrived to wreak destruction and vengeance upon friend and foe. She was built of boiler iron, and impervious to water or air. Her extreme length was about thirty feet, with five or six feet beam, and about five or six feet depth of hold. In general contour she resembled a cigar, sharp at both ends. She was propelled by a screw, the shaft of which ran horizontally along her hold, almost from stem to stern, and was turned by the manual force of eight men, seated along it on either side. The only hatchway was circular, about two feet in diameter, with a low combing around it, which was placed well forward, and when desired could be closed by an iron cap working on hinges and made air-tight. In the forward part of the cap was inserted a clear glass bull's eye, through which the pilot could see. She was provided with water-tight compartments, by filling or emptying which she could sink or rise, and to enable her to rise instantly her ballasting of railroad iron was placed on her bottom, outside of her hull, and by means of keys accessible to her crew could be detached in a moment, so that she would rise quickly to the surface. Besides her rudder, which was of the usual form, this vessel was equipped with side paddles or fins, which, like those of a fish, served to guide it up or down with reference to the surface of the water.

To prepare for action, a floating torpedo was secured to her stern by a line more than one hundred feet long, and her crew having embarked, the tanks were filled until the boat was *in equilibrio*, and almost submerged. The hatchway was closed, the men revolved the shaft, the captain or pilot, standing under the hatch, steered the boat, regulating at the same time, by the action of her lateral fins, the depth at which she would move. The greatest speed did not exceed four knots. She could remain submerged for half an hour or an hour without any great inconvenience to her crew—and on one occasion has been known to remain under water two hours without actual injury to them, although no means were provided for procuring fresh air, and from the moment the hatch was closed the men, thus fastened in their living tomb, inhaled and exhaled continuously the atmosphere which was enclosed with them. The plan of attack proposed by the inventors was to dive beneath the keel of an enemy's ship, hauling the torpedo after her. Its triggers or sensitive primers would thus press against the ship's bottom, explode the torpedo, and inevitably sink the ship.

Not anticipating an early opportunity of using this dangerous vessel against the fleet of Farragut, General Maury sent her by rail to General Beauregard at Charleston, believing the waters of that harbor better suited to her peculiar construction, while in the Ironsides, or some other gigantic war ship then attacking Charleston, might be found an object worth the great risk to which her own crew was exposed in any enterprise they might undertake in her. General Beauregard changed the arrangement of the torpedo by fastening it to the bow. Its front was terminated by a sharp and barbed lance-head, so that when the boat was driven end on against a ship's sides, the lance head would be forced deep into the timbers, below the water-line, and would fasten the torpedo firmly against the ship. Then the torpedo boat would back out and explode it by a lanyard.

General Beauregard's call upon the Confederate fleet for volunteers to man his dangerous craft was promptly answered by Lieutenant Payne, a Virginian, and eight sailors. They were soon ready for action, and on the evening set for their expedition the last preparation had been made.

The torpedo boat was lying alongside the steamer from which the crew had embarked; she was submerged till the combing of her hatch alone was visible above the water. Her commander, Payne, was standing in the hatchway, in the act of ordering her to be cast off, when the swell of a passing steamer rolled over her and sunk her instantly, with her eight men, in several fathoms of water. Lieutenant Payne sprang out of the hatchway as the boat sank from under him, and he alone was left alive. In a few days she was raised and again made ready for service. Again Payne volunteered, and eight men with him.

Their embarkation for their second attempt was made from Fort Sumter, and, as before, all having been made ready, Payne, standing at his post in the hatchway, ordered the hawser to to be cut off—when the boat careened and sank instantly. Payne sprang out; two of the men followed him; the other six went down in the boat and perished.

Again the boat was raised and made ready for action, and her owner, Captain Hundley, took her for an experimental trip into the Stone river, where, after going through her usual evolutions, she dived in deep water, and for hours, and for days, the return of poor Hundley and his crew was watched for and looked for in vain. After near a week's search she was found inclining at an angle of forty degrees; her nozzle was driven deep into the soft mud of the bottom. Her crew of nine dead men were standing, sitting, lying about in her hold asphyxiated. Hundley was standing dead at his post, a candle in one hand, while the other had grown stiff with death in his vain efforts to unclamp the hatch. Others had been working at the keys of the ballast, but the inclination at which the boat had gone down had jammed the keys so that the men could not cast off the heavy weight which held them down. Their deaths had been hard and lingering.

Again this fateful vessel was made ready for action, and volunteers being called for, Lieutenant Dixon, 21st Alabama Volunteers, a native of Mobile, and eight men volunteered to take her against the enemy. The new and powerful war ship Housatonic was selected for attack, and on a quiet night the bravest crew set out from Charleston in this terrible, nameless torpedo boat that ever manned craft before. We all know the fate of the Housatonic. Brave Dixon guided the torpedo fairly against her, the explosion tore up the great war ship's sides, so that she went down with nearly all her crew within two minutes. The torpedo vessel also disappeared forever from mortal view. Whether she went down with her enemy, or whether she drifted out to sea to bury her gallant dead, was never known, and their fate was left till the great day when the sea shall give up its dead.

But within a few weeks past divers in submarine armor have visited the wreck of the Housatonic, and they have found the little torpedo vessel lying by her huge victim, and within her are the bones of the most devoted and daring men who ever went to war.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S BAND.

The Music They Played.

What sort of music was played by Nebuchadnezzar's band?

First, if we find an instrument of music which *will* only give forth a certain series of notes, we are tolerably safe in assuming that it *did* only play such a tune as those notes would make. And, to go a step further, if we find an instrument on which those notes could only be played in such an order, we have the identical tune. And if we find an ancient Pandean pipe or syrinx, we can tell what kind of air might have been played on it; and sometimes, when the pipes are so arranged, the very air itself.

Secondly, if we recognize among the music of our own day a class of compositions which require the use of certain notes and intervals only, and if, moreover, we discover that in the Assyrian instruments only these notes and intervals occur, we are justified in asserting that we can approximate to the character of the music which was played by them.

Again, if we see representations in Assyrian sculpture of a number of musicians playing together, and have already identified their instruments, and the power of each, we can tell pretty nearly the amount of noise, and the kind of noise, which was made by them.

Lastly, when we see in some sculptures an army or a religious procession, or a dance, keeping time to the music, we can approximate to the pace at which these musicians played.

So when we have the instruments we can tell the range of each of them by actual experiment; we know the series of notes and the intervals found on each; we are acquainted with a style of music in our own day which might be played on similar instruments; we have the bas-reliefs and pictures necessary for determining which set of musicians formed a band; and we are able to distinguish between the kind of composition in use at a march, a dance, or a religious ceremony.

The octave is universal in Europe in modern times; but it seems that among the Greeks, and among the Eastern nations from whom they adopted their music, a different division obtained. On the Assyrian musical instruments, so far as we are acquainted with them, it would have been impossible to sound every note of an octave. Certain notes were habitually omitted—they were the fourth note of our octave and the seventh. David's ten-stringed harp or lute contained two octaves of this kind; and some of the Assyrian harps had twenty-six strings—that is, five pentatonic octaves, and one note or "key-note" over. But an objector will say, "How ugly such music must be!" Quite the contrary—it is the sweetest of all. "The Last Rose of Summer" is a pentatonic air; so is "The Lass o' Gowrie;" and the proof of these being pentatonic lies in the fact that if you play over either of these melodies on the *black* notes only of the piano, passing over any white ones that may seem to be required, you will find the original air come out with the utmost distinctness. But, you say again, these are Scotch and Irish tunes. True, and all the old Scotch and Irish musical instruments are made to sound only the pentatonic scale; and you will find by experiment that many other Irish and Scotch airs besides those named above may be reduced to the same scale. And, again, many travellers have remarked on the peculiar sweetness and plaintiveness of most of the melodies still played in the East on "kissars," and "sautirs," and pipes, almost exactly similar to those figured in the Assyrian sculptures—nay, some voyagers in remote places in Asia have been struck by the familiar sound of some old melody, played almost exactly as they had heard it, in years gone by, upon bagpipes or harps in Scotland or Ireland. M. Engel, in his book on ancient music, has enumerated many cases of this kind, and has, besides, given examples of the tunes; and this goes far to prove that we are right in assuming that where this peculiar division of the octave was in use, the melodies for which it was used were more or less alike.

One thing more. Were these melodies in a major or minor key? It is not very easy to determine. The oldest musical instrument discovered at Babylon is a pipe made of baked play. It sounds the intervals of the common chord, *either major or minor*, according to which notes are used. A hole at one side completes a major chord; a hole answering to it, at the other, gives the minor. This curious "picco" of two thousand years ago is in the Asiatic Society's Museum; but it would be assuming too much to argue from it, or from any number of similar specimens, that the Babylonians were acquainted with what we call major and minor keys. Such divisions, we must constantly recollect, are purely arbitrary; and, from a number of other circumstances, we shall be safer in concluding—if, indeed, we come to any conclusion—that no fixed rule of the kind was adopted. And if the objector asks for an example of such an extraordinary kind, we can refer him to many of the modern Oriental melodies which have been recently brought to this country, or to the Irish and Scotch tunebooks, which contain several examples. For instance, in "Moore's Melodies," the song "Silent, O Moyle," is set to an old tune which begins in a minor and ends in a major; nor is the transition unpleasant. Strange to say, all the "arrangers" of Moore have overlooked this fact, and have added a line of accompaniment to bring it back to the original key.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

MR. GREELEY'S COLORADO TOWN.—A Denver correspondent of the Chicago *Post* writes of Horace Greeley's recent visit to Colorado:—"Mr. Greeley has gone to see the colony which he founded last spring, Greeley, fifty-two miles north of here, on the Denver and Pacific Railroad. Your correspondent was there a few days ago, and was surprised to find such a well-to-do community. The town is well laid out, well watered by the irrigating ditches, has regular streets, with maple, elm, and oak trees planted on each side; gardens which gave three-pound potatoes from seed planted sown as late as the 12th of July; ten stores that do an aggregate business of $15,000 a month; a Post Office that sends East 250 letters a day, and takes ninety copies of the *Weekly Tribune;* seven religious societies, a paper just started, and a lyceum and library projected. The town is six months old. The ground on which it stands was, in April last, without a house, and looked as white and worn out as the popular tradition of its founder's hat. The town has no depot yet—a freight car answers the purpose—but the remittances from the freight car are $6000 a month. Have any of our towns in Illinois come forward so furiously fast as this?"

Sam Lawson on the Hokum Family.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

They had a putty bad name them Hokums. How they got a livin' nobody knew, for they didn't seem to pay no attention to raisin' nothin' but childun, but the deuce knows there was plenty o' them. Their old hut was like a rabbit-pen—there was a tow head to every crack and cranny. 'Member what old Cæsar said once when the word come to the store that old Hokum had got twins. "S'pose de Lord know best," said Cæsar, "but I thought der was Hokums enough afore." Wal, even poor workin' industrious folks like me finds its hard gettin' along where there's so many mouths to feed. Lordy massy, there don't never seem to be no end on't and so it ain't wonderful, come to think on't, ef folks like them Hokums gets tempted to help along in the ways that ain't quite quite right. Anyhow, folks did use to think that old Hokum was too sort o' familiar with their wood-piles 'long in the night, though they couldn't never prove it on him, and when Mother Hokum come to houses round to wash folks used sometimes miss pieces, here and there, though they never could find 'em on her; then they was allers a-gettin' in debt here and a-gettin' in debt there. Why, they got to owin' Joe Gidger two dollars for butchers' meat. Joe was sort o' good-natured, and let 'em have meat, 'cause Hokum promised so fair to pay, but he couldn't never get it out o' him. 'Member once Joe walked clear up to the cranberry pond arter that are two dollars, but Mother Hokum she see him a-comin' jist as he come past the juniper bush on the corner. She says to Hokum, "Get into bed, old man, quick, and let me tell the story," says she. So she covered him up, and when Gidger come in she come up to him and says she, "Why, Mr. Gidger, I'm jist ashamed to see ye; why Mr. Hokum was jist a comin' down to pay ye that are money last week, but ye see he was took down with the small-pox—" Joe didn't hear no more; he jist turned round and he streaked it out that are door with his coat-tails flyin' out straight ahind him, and old Mother Hokum she just stood at the window holdin' her sides and laughin' fit to split to see him run. That are's jist a sample o' the ways them Hokums cut up.

Old Mother Hokum was a sort o' enterprisin' old crittur—fact was she had to be, 'cause the young Hokums was jist like bagworms—the more they growed the more they eat, and I expect she found it pretty hard to fill their mouths.

A NEW CHANNEL IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The Buffalo *Express* says:—"A most valuable discovery has just been made in the river St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, in the shape of a new channel of twenty feet in depth. Hitherto the only route for ships of heavy draught has been through a portion of St. Peter's Lake, originally deepened at great cost, and still requiring a large annual expenditure to maintain it at the necessary depth. It is certainly singular that this new channel should never before have been found, some such route having for years been vainly sought by the Canadian Government. But its discovery, tardy as it is, will be of incalculable value to the growing navigation interest of Montreal, and will perhaps tend to hasten the development of the Dominion Canal policy. The new channel is reported as already fit for use, with the exception of a few boulders, which can be removed without difficulty."

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 6/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

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CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS.....$2,783,581

Losses paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....$1,997,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869.....118,496 74
$2,106,334 19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,336 94

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,044
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	65,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

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$800,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$816,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
$0,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	$0,000 00
$00,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	$13,950 00
$00,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	$00,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	02,000 00
$0,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
$5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	$3,625 00
$5,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	$0,000 00
$0,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270 00 Cost, $1,215,022 27.	
Real Estate	$6,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 22
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4700. Estimated value	2,740 20
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Cash in Drawer 972 56	169,291 14
	$1,862,100 04

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CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.2,609,888 24

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3 15

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

8 1

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commission.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 2 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 12 noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 north river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 5

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.

Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

NOTICE.—QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS having been removed, freight will be received for Galveston, as heretofore, by the PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Shippers will please notice that all boxed goods for Mobile, Galveston, and points on the Mississippi river must be well strapped.
The steamship YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on TUESDAY next. 10 25 6t

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, October 28.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 29, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 29.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 29, at 4 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue. 4 5

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred

A FRENCH MANIFESTO OF 1552.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The proclamation to the German nation which the Emperor issued before he left for the war, and wherein he promised to save it as he had saved France, and to bring it liberty from its oppressors generally, and chiefly from the rapacious Prussian King, is not without its curious pendant. It was in 1552 that that most Christian French king, Henry II, issued a very similar document to the German nation by way of introduction to the robbery of the three episcopates of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. His peacefulness, he says, had been interpreted by his enemies as fear. Meanwhile, many heavy complaints by a number of electors, princes, and other excellent people of the German nation had come before him, of their being oppressed by the Emperor with unbearable tyranny and servitude, so much so that nothing more certain could follow therefrom than that, with everlasting loss of the national freedom of Germany and the perishing of many people, a monarchy would be built up unto the Emperor and the house of Austria.

To hear this had been very grievous to the King, not merely because he was of the same origin as the Germans, inasmuch as his own ancestors had also been Germans, but also on account of the treaties and ancient friendship which, through similarity of customs, had always been held steadily between the two nations before those presen evil practices of the Emperor, and this had served for the common weal as well as for the real safety of the crown of Fragce. A change from German liberty to everlasting servitude, and the consequent misery of the German nation and the Holy Empire, could not therefore come to pass without injuring France, since the German nation was a strong citadel not only for France but all Christendom. The King had for this reason always hoped that those two strongest nations of Christendom would some day combine their arms, so that they should have absolutely nothing more to fear from the unbelievers (Turks) or any other enemy.

Since, however, hitherto no such unanimity of princes had existed from which a union of the German nation could have been hoped for, and now one, now the other had asked for his assistance, the King had not known how to tender his hand to the thus disunited empire. Now the Almighty, Everlasting God, however, who alone was a just master, has just ordained it, that the Duke Octavio of Parma and Piacenza had been unjustly attacked by the Emperor and the Pope, and that he had asked for the King's protection for himself and the Count of Mirandola. In consequence whereof the King had received tidings of the desire of so many great princes and estates of the Holy Empire for a Christian understanding with them towards the saving of German liberty.

The Emperor and his brother, the Roman king, had, instead of augmenting the empire, diminished it, inasmuch as they had swallowed wholesale (*gans und gar gefressen*) great foundations, principalities, cities, and communes. Why does the Emperor prohibit the Germans to serve anybody but him, or to take into council against their ancient freedom any other potentate? How many that has ever appeared in the pages of fiction, honest, sincere, and brave men had the Emperor miserably betrayed through his bloodhounds, specially trained for that purpose, and had brought them to disgraceful death with horrible tortures! From the motives the King had not been able to refuse his aid to the German princes and estates, but had, after divine impulse and inspiration, created with them an alliance.

And because for such great benefit he hoped to obtain everlasting gratitude, obligation, and memory, he therewith would make it known to all and everybody, and swear it by Almighty God, that he did not seek or hope to obtain in reward for this faithful and difficult enterprise, the great expenses and danger and cares arising therefrom, for his own person any other gain or satisfaction but that of furthering from his own free, royal mind the liberty of the German nation and the Holy Empire, of freeing the princes of their lamentable servitude, and of thus securing for himself an immortal name. No man should fear any violence, since he had only undertaken the war in order to restore to each his lost rights, honors, goods, and liberties.

Several German princes allowed themselves to be deluded by this proclamation, and the consequence was the loss of those portions of German territory which the King of France had long coveted. Whatever may have been the intent of Napoleon's recent declaration, there are very significant signs visible already that Germany has an eye upon some of those German provinces which have at different periods been annexed to France, but which still retain their genuine German "mundart," together with their homely old manners and customs.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Lord Lyons announces that letters for Paris can only be given to the authorities at Tours, "who will endeavor to forward them."

—The British iron-plated ship Cerberus, which is intended for the defense of Melbourne harbor, left Chatham October 8.

—The appointment of the Marquis of Kildare to the Chancellorship of the Queen's University, Ireland, is gazetted.

—The iron and coal trades in South Wales are reported to be at a standstill as regards business with the continent of Europe.

—Sir James Yorke Scarlett will relinquish the command of the Aldershot division of the English army on the 1st of November, and will be succeeded by Sir J. Hope Grant.

—Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Hinchinbrooke, Grenadier Guards, is to proceed to Calcutta about the beginning of November, on a visit to the Earl of Mayo at Calcutta.

—Herr Wachenhusen, writing from Versailles to a German paper, states that nearly all the women wear mourning, in token of their patriotic feeling, and do not favor a Prussian even with a look.

—King Francois of Naples and Count Trani, not wishing to remain at Rome after its occupation by the Italians, will remove to Munich. They have bought the chateau of Garothsbausen, in Upper Bavaria.

—Intelligence from Bokhara announces that the population of the district of Schageissiah, having rebelled against the Emir, the Russians had subjected the district again to the Emir's authority.

—The London *Spectator* points out what it calls "the monstrous absurdity of the English judgment for condemning Jules Favre in not consenting to an armistice which would have yielded the garrison of Strasburg prisoners of war."

—A telegram from St. Petersburg says the reorganization which was undertaken in 1869 of the system of calling out the troops and of granting furloughs to the reserve has lately been completed, and the placing of the Russian army at its full strength can be completed with the least possible delay.

—The following is the total result of the *plebiscite* in the Roman provinces:—Number of voters on the lists, 167,548; number who voted, 135,291; number who voted "Yes," 133,381; number who voted "No," 1507; votes annulled, 163.

—The total of ships entered inwards and outwards in Great Britain during the year 1869 amounted to 34,910,281 tons, as compared with 33,680,979 tons of the previous year. A total of 1682 new vessels were built and registered in the British empire during 1869.

—The *North German Correspondence*, expatiating on the recovery of Strasburg, says:—"Among all the successes which this fair autumn month has brought us, though the capitulation of Sedan may be considered the most brilliant, the recovery of the old German fortress of Strasburg is undoubtedly the most gratifying to German hearts."

—Lord Elcho has addressed to the London papers another letter respecting the organization of the British army regarded in the light of the events now taking place on the Continent. He alleges "our military organization is not such as to give us needful security or to enable us to fill the part on the world's stage which we profess to play."

—The Swiss newspapers, in view of the probable annexation of Alsace to Germany, are anxious for a better strategic frontier. The *Soontagspost* of Berne comments on the "unprotected state of Geneva and French Switzerland, through the incorporation of Savoy with France in 1860, and urges that the union of Alsace with Germany would make the defense of Basle almost impossible."

—Victor Hugo, in another address of encouragement to the Parisians, says:—"It appears that the Prussians have desired that France should be Germany and that Germany should be Prussia; that I, who address you, a born Lorraine, am a German—that is night in full noon—that the Eurotus, the Nile, the Tiber, and the Seine, affluents of the Spree; that the city which for four centuries has enlightened the world need no longer exist; that Berlin is sufficient; that Montaigne, Rabelais, D'Aubigne, Pascal, Corneille, Moliere, Montesquieu, Diderot, Jean Jacques, Mirabeau, Danton, and the French Revolution never existed; that Voltaire is no longer wanted since we have M. Bismarck; that the universe belongs to the vanquished of Napoleon the Great and the conquerors of Napoleon the Little; that henceforth thought, conscience, poetry, art, progress, and intelligence will begin at Potsdain and end at Spandau; that there will be no more civilization, no longer a Paris; that it has not been shown that the sun is necessary; that, moreover, we set a bad example; that we are Gomorrah, and that they (the Prussians) are the fire of heaven."

—The London *Standard* says:—"A rumor of a very painful character was in circulation on the 6th inst., which emanated from a good source, having reached London, it is said, through General Burnside, being that of the murder of three gentlemen in Paris, faithful adherents of the empire, among them a certain viscount, well known and universally popular in England."

—It is stated that the celebrated trial for the possession of the Tichborne baronetcy and estates in England will commence on the 12th of November. This extraordinary case, the details of which, it is said, teem with romantic incidents totally eclipsing anything

is expected to last over a month, while the expenses already incurred amount, we hear, to an enormous sum.

—The idea of an Austro-German alliance is warmly advocated in an interesting letter in the Cologne *Gazette*, by a Rhinelander who, says the *Gazette*, has just arrived from Vienna, where he was received in the highest court and government circles. The correspondent holds that Germany has not shown sufficient appreciation of the attitude of Austria during the war as compared with that of the other neutral States. England, he says, refrained with "heartless egotism" from stopping the war when she could have prevented it; and if Germany had been beaten England would have become "the last and most helpless prey of France."

—Three acts were passed in the late parliamentary session to take the census of the United Kingdom. The first applies to Ireland, and is the only one where the "religious profession" of the inhabitants is to be taken. The police are to ascertain, on the 3d of April, 1871, the persons who abode in each house on Sunday, the 2d of April. The next statute relates to England, and here no mention is made of religion, nor in the third act, relating to Scotland. On the 3d of April the particulars are to be collected of all persons "who abode in the house on Sunday, the 2d of April."

—Several young ladies (?) recently astonished the good people of Manchester, N. H., by itaggering about the streets under the influence of liquor.

—A smart woman has been engaged at Nashua, N. H., for some time past, in selling several hundred dollars' worth of molasses and water as a valuable chemical mixture for the removal of warts, pimples, and moles.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and AN EXPRESS TRAIN in the Afternoon from each end of the route. THE EXPRESS TRAIN will be furnished with SPLENDID PALACE CARS. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK. ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK, from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETTT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.* Fare between Philadelphia and New York $3 00
" " " Long Branch ... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 2½, 3½, and 6¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½, 3¾, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., 6¼ & 11 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¼, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 6, 6½, 8¼, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 8½, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¼, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8¾, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¼ A. M., 1¾, 6¾ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05 A. M., 6¼ & 12 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8¾ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesaarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:25 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. at

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:38 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

10 3 HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

5:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisvil and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:50 and	7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Proceedings of the Third Day's Morning Session—Essays by Dr. Isaac Ray, Joseph Wharton, and B. Coxe—The Discussion.

The third day's morning session of the American Social Science Association began at 11 o'clock, in the chapel of the University of Pennsylvania, President Eliot in the chair.

The President on calling the meeting to order stated that an hour would be allowed for discussion, and desired that the census of this year should be considered. He said that this association had already exercised some influence on the powers that be regarding the manner of taking the census. He then called upon Mr. Elliott, of the United States Statistical Bureau, who is thoroughly conversant with the subject, to give a description of the different ways in which the census of various countries is taken.

Mr. Elliott said that there had been no change in the methods of the several countries for many years. In some places householder's blanks are distributed previously, and on a certain night designated they are to be filled up. The number of people in the house during that night is given, and the fact stated whether the residence of each is permanent or temporary. These blanks are called for on the next day by the enumerator. The difficulty of taking the census by the enumerator is made much less by this system. This plan is only partially adopted in our system. We require the census-taker to call upon the householder within a given period. It is often impossible to find the owner of the property or the head of the family, and the information has often to be obtained from servants. Our system is also the most costly. While the officers are enthusiastic in the discharge of their duties and perform their work well, the system is very imperfect. This association should take some action looking to a better plan in future.

Mr. B. Coxe introduced the miners' question, and said that he thought the association should endeavor to procure papers showing what has been done in England to prevent the strikes and troubles of the miners, which cause the mining works to stand idle one-third of the time.

Mr. Coxe moved that the Executive Committee be empowered to procure all such papers. Agreed to.

Mr. Elliott moved also that the Executive Committee of the association be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to secure increased attention to the subject of an improved method in census taking, and to bring the matter to the consideration of the proper authorities. Agreed to.

"The Evidence of Experts," by Dr. Isaac Ray, of Philadelphia.

The first paper of this morning's session was on "The Evidence of Experts," by Dr. Isaac Ray, of this city. The following is a full abstract:—

With one exception the testimony of witnesses is confined to facts within their personal knowledge. To promote the ends of justice it sometimes becomes necessary to obtain their opinions rather than any facts, because it is not the naked facts, but the inferences to be drawn from those facts, that it is desirable to know. The witness may have been particularly conversant with that department of knowledge to which such facts belong, and is thus able to attach a meaning to the facts unknown to others without that experience. Experts are reproached for differing with one another as to the significance of the same facts, and because they appear at the call of one or the other party they are charged with testifying under a bias. Some change in our mode of procedure is called for which shall place skilled testimony beyond the reach of improper influences and render it perfectly reliable.

In the first place, the objections are not very sound, and in the next, the changes suggested are either impracticable or incapable of remedying the evils complained of.

Discrepancy and contradiction are not confined to skilled testimony. They occur, more or less, in all evidence, and spring from the very constitution of the mind. All men do not see and hear the same things precisely alike. Is it reasonable to expect unanimity in matters of opinion any more than in matters of fact? Scientific men differ on many important points, in their books and lectures, and this difference is not regarded as strange, or indicative of improper biases. Why, then, should it be expected that their testimony on the witness-stand should be unanimous? Science is progressive. Each inquirer contributes something to the common stock, according to his ability and opportunity. These contributions may sometimes convey discrepant meanings, because the limits of science are beyond reach, and the particular result is determined by causes peculiar to the inquirer himself, such as his cast of mind, his habits of thought, his field of observation, his application and temperament. No one can learn everything, nor avoid mistake and imperfection. A subject investigated in a few of its relations may lead to conclusions very different from what they would be under a more thorough investigation. Every contribution to science is valuable, but no single one can be considered as the final and complete expression of the truth. They all represent stages or steps towards the attainment of the final object, no one of which could be dispensed with without detriment.

Under these conditions, science makes its appearance on the witness-stand, and thus it is that what is ignorantly mistaken for conflict, and imputed to ignorance or something worse, is only a different phase of the same general truth.

Again, experts must necessarily vary in their testimony, because their experience has been different. No two can have had precisely the same experience. Their routes have diverged from each other, the same phenomena have appeared to them under different circumstances, some secret of nature has been disclosed to one which defied the inquiries of the other, and thus they have been led to conclusions which, though apparently conflicting, are only supplementary. To expect from experts invariable unanimity on the witness-stand would be as rational as to expect every judicial decision to express the united opinion of the full bench; that every historian should agree respecting certain characters or events. Why, then, be scandalized by the spectacle of chemists, or surgeons, or physicians uttering conflicting opinions on questions within their respective provinces?

If in any given case the opinions of experts differ, so much the more important is it that they should be given in evidence. The theory of our criminal law supposes that the accused is entitled to the benefit of whatever can properly be alleged in his favor. He is not only entitled to any facts that bear on his case, but also to any construction of those facts that a competent judgment can supply. Though a dozen experts testify against him, he cannot be regarded as having had a fair trial if the one solitary dissenting expert be excluded from the witness-stand.

It is also objected to skilled testimony that it seems to embarrass and confuse the jury when they most need to be self-confident and sure. If this objection is sound, then why not exclude ordinary witnesses, for their testimony is often contradictory, and especially the addresses of counsel, which are essentially contradictory? These we admit, notwithstanding their defects, because it is the theory of our law that, on the whole, the purposes of justice are best served by placing before the jury everything that bears upon the question at issue. For this reason skilled testimony is admitted, in the belief that even its contradictions, if any there are, are necessary to make the trial complete. Instead of being a reproach to our system, it is a signal triumph of humanity, that it puts within the reach of the prisoner any fact, any matter of science, that will contribute to his defense.

The contradiction so much complained of is often more apparent than real. Experts pursuing different tracks of inquiry may arrive at results apparently conflicting, but which may, nevertheless, be only supplementary the one to the other. Both may be correct so far as they go; they both are true, but neither embraces the whole truth. They have regarded the same matters of inquiry from opposite points of view, but what they see may be none the less valuable. No single individual has explored the whole domain of science, and thus it may often happen that the scientific aspects of a question would not be completely shown by any single individual. Again, it is objected that an expert testifies in the interest of the party by whom he is compensated, and therefore he cannot help being under a wrong bias. It does not follow that because he is engaged by one of the parties he must be necessarily partial and one-sided. The case having been explained to him before the trial, he has formed his judgment upon it according to the weight of the anticipated evidence. If it is favorable to the party applying to him he is put on the witness-stand, otherwise not. All that a jury requires is that the evidence, whether of fact or opinion, shall be true, or honestly supposed to be true. It is none the less legitimate because of its discrepancies. Those it is for the jury to dispose of as best it can. Where there can be any ground for diversity of opinion in matters of science, such diversity should be freely and fully expressed, according to the recognized requirements of a jury trial.

To avoid these objections to skilled testimony it has been proposed to have the experts appointed by the Executive of the State. But it is not certain that the Executive would appoint the best men, judging by our experience of Executive appointments; and if it were otherwise, we have reason to believe that few such would accept the office. Besides, there would be the difficulty in specifying the various departments of knowledge in which the appointees should respectively act as experts, because they are numberless and cannot be exactly defined. It has also been suggested that experts should be assigned by the court in each particular suit. But this would limit the sources of information in a manner repugnant to the spirit of our judicial system. Nobody pretends that all knowledge, even in the narrowest specialty, is confined to one, two, or three individuals, and one or the other party would be likely to conclude that some important point could be established if they had an unrestricted choice of experts. Hence, this method would prove unsatisfactory, and might be unjust. Besides, it would be none the less obnoxious to some of the objections already urged. In some foreign countries this method is used, but there it is in harmony with their judicial system, which does not embrace a jury, or, if it does, the functions of the jury are much more restricted than with us.

An improvement on the present practice would be to have the opinion of the expert on the actual case in hand, as it used to be, instead of on a hypothetical case. Another improvement would be to have all the questions put to the expert in writing, and the answers returned in writing, after the manner of a deposition. This would avoid the evil arising from questions that are unexpected and must be answered without due deliberation. It would also prevent the attempt to embarrass the witness by brow-beating and side issues. Another improvement would be for judges to support the honest, intelligent expert, as far as may be consistent with their duty, and abstain from assuming the evidence of the expert themselves.

"International Industrial Competition," by Joseph Wharton, Esq.

The second essay of the morning session was by Joseph Wharton, Esq., of Philadelphia, on International Industrial Competition. The following is an abstract:—

The Manchester school of political economists persistently entreat mankind to regulate their commercial affairs upon the assumption that the entire race of man is but a band of brothers, who, though they may be accidentally gathered into groups designated by the "geographical expressions" United States of America, England, France, or the like, and though they may fight desperately upon occasion for the purpose of aggrandizing or overthrowing one or another of these groups, are yet, so far as so-called peaceful intercourse is concerned, really a single family, and ought in all that relates to trade (that is, in nearly all wherein in ordinary times the nations act upon each other) to disregard this national grouping. The common interest of mankind would seem, according to this school, to require that, since such groups do exist, one of them should produce food, and another cotton or wool, while a third should make tools or clothing, and that the individuals of each of the groups should expend much of their energy in carrying their several products across land and sea to trade them freely with members of the others.

Would such universal and unrestricted trading division of labor among the nations be founded upon the deepest instincts and interests of our race, or are they so contravened by ineradicable human characteristics as to be merely sentimental and illusory?

These questions cannot be properly answered without consideration of many collateral points, and particularly, I think, of the following:—

1. It is intrinsically right for persons to form themselves for mutual aid and comfort into nations, preferring each other to strangers, carefully hedging themselves about, and jealous not only of their territory, but also of their separate and peculiar institutions and modes of life? Or should all barriers be broken down, and mankind be oblized to fuse and coalesce in a single mass?

2. If the grouping into nations be permissible, is it right for each nation to endeavor to be self-centred, self-supporting, complete, and independent as to material wants, or should certain of them be permanently subjected to others by dependence upon those others for articles indispensable to human well-being or comfort, which they could themselves produce?

3. If, again, men may properly form nations, should the several governments thereof take cognizance of trade between their respective populations, regulating the same as each may see fit, or should they limit their action strictly to internal affairs, absolving their subjects from allegiance, and imposing no conditions upon aliens, in so far as trade is concerned?

4. Supposing, for argument's sake, the universal brotherhood theory to be abstractly so alluring that a nation, confidently relying upon it, should legislate to treat citizens and aliens alike in matters of trade, but should find that by the hostile industrial organization of other nations its markets were overloaded, its workmen thrown out of employment, its money drawn away, its finances crippled, and its independence endangered; ought it still to continue in the policy of defenseless confidence, or ought it, if yet retaining vitality and courage enough, to protect itself from such trade invasions by kitting legislation?

5. Supposing the right of a nation to be undeniable as regards other nations to protect itself by any expedient devices from spoliation through trade, has its government the right, as between its own citizens, to aid some at the expense of others, in order that the whole nation may attain greater vigor, completeness, power of self-sustenance, and independence?

6. Is there on the other hand any obligation on the part of the Government towards its citizens, to give all necessary aid and support, at the common cost, to such as are laboring to expand its resources, extend its industrial domain, and fortify its independence.

7. Is the common good of mankind promoted by an enormous transportation of raw material from the ends of the earth to a few spots, there to be manufactured, and the finished products in part transported back again, thus establishing among the nations something similar to the division of labor which is successfully practised among individuals?

8. Does the "laissez faire," or let alone doctrine, which some sociologists insist upon as the law of nature, and as the correct rule for international trade, inculcate a really sound policy for the guidance of nations in their dealings with each other.

Regarding the present condition of things in protective tariff legislation, the following is proposed as a remedy:—

Let a permanent Commission of Customs be created, or a separate Bureau erected in the Treasury department, charged with constant oversight of the changing conditions of trade and industry, and especially with watchfulness for the introduction of naturalization of industries new to the country, whether such are actually undertaken here or are merely seen to be feasible and desirable. A permanent Commission is preferable to a Bureau, as being more independent, and of wider scope, and therefore attractive to a higher order of capacity.

Let the Commission be composed of at least three persons, of whom one should have practical experience and wide knowledge as a manufacturer, and another should have acquired thorough acquaintance with the actual machinery and practice of collecting customs, by intelligent service in a custom house; knowledge of tariff legislation and precedent in this and other countries is also essential.

Let them be empowered to hear during recess of Congress all representations of parties desiring changes in the tariff, and to travel from place to place for the purpose of more thorough investigation. Let them hear all cases of conflicting claims or interests in regard to customs rates, and have power to summon witnesses. How much may be effected by this means is partly shown by the results of the journeys and investigations of the Committee of Ways and Means during the summer and fall of 1869.

Let no tariff legislation be introduced into Congress except from this commission, which should make at the beginning of each session of Congress a report accompanied by a form of law, the latter embodying all changes they deem desirable, and the former giving as briefly as possible the reasons therefor and a general view of the situation.

Let them have power to make and enforce all the needful regulations for carrying into effect all laws relating to the imposition or collection of import duty. The larger powers possessed by the English Commissioners of Customs, which extend to the alteration of tariff rates, could scarcely be granted with safety to such a commission.

Such a commission, consisting of sufficiently intelligent and honest persons, resolved upon promoting by the means confided to them the welfare of their own country—exercising their powers with sympathy for the producers as well as the consumers, not favoring any selfish rapacity, or any slovenly manufacturer, nor endeavoring to preserve any establishment which by the march of industrial science has become antiquated, and holding themselves well in check by a strong sentiment of conservatism, refusing any change except for very sufficient reason—would certainly command the confidence and cordial co-operation of all the various interests which would be affected by its action. It would relieve Congress of great masses of the most annoying legislation very much as the Court of Claims has operated in another field, would lighten the duties of the Treasury Department somewhat as has been done by creating the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and would give a most desirable stability to our tariff system.

"The Theory of the Civil Service," by Brinton Coxe, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The third paper of to-day's morning session was a "Review of Von Mohl's Essay upon the Different Methods of Filling the Offices of the Civil Service," by Brinton Coxe, Esq., of this city.

The views of this distinguished German publicist named upon this question will be found in the third volume, p. 353, of his collection of monographs, entitled "Staatsrecht, Voelkerecht, und Politik." Tuebingen, 1860, 1869.

The following is a condensation of the review of his theories presented to the association by Mr. Coxe:—

In the modern State the offices of the public administration may be filled in three fundamentally different ways:—First. By a systematically arranged body of professional officials appointed by the Government, either with or without a legally secured tenure of office. Secondly. By officials chosen by election either upon a democratic or an aristocratic basis. Thirdly by intrusting local offices to unpaid volunteer officials upon the principles of the institution of local self-government in either its aristocratic or its democratic form. Other methods are possible, but our subject is confined to those usual in modern times.

The transaction of public business by *professional* organs of the public power is in existing States the most frequently occurring system, for it is to be found even where others are in part used. It is, however, necessary to bear in mind that this system occurs in two distinct forms, the difference between which depends upon the question whether the public officials do or do not possess a legal right to retain their places during good behavior, and a legal claim to pensions for themselves and their families in cases of old age, sickness, or death. Nothing can be a greater error than to suppose that this fixity of tenure is a subordinate question. The whole character of the institution is changed according as one or the other course is adopted in this respect.

Where a tenure for life and proper pensions are secured incumbents as legal right, the Government has the least difficulty in efficiently filling its offices. The State service then becomes a regular and secure career for honorable and diligent men to embrace for their whole lives, instead of its degenerating into a mere source of patronage. From officials receiving such a lifelong remuneration, the State can exact all the qualifications of professional experts. It can demand from each candidate for office the general education and special preparatory training it holds requisite. Examinations, periods of probation, the preliminary discharge of the duties of subordinate posts, the discrimination between the qualifications necessary for different services, the order of transfer from one branch of administration to another, the prohibition of any private occupation, the progressive increase of salary, a just and secure system of promotion, a severe inspection, a wise discipline and good system of moralization of the service, are rendered perfectly possible. The natural result of such measures when properly planned is to produce an official body consisting of trained, skilful, industrious, and zealous men occupying a distinguished place among their countrymen. For all this, however, it is absolutely necessary that the legal right of security in office should remain intact. The natural independence so given likewise tends strongly to secure a truly constitutional obedience, and the officials are protected by the law when refusing to obey illegal commands. The State, on the other hand, has ample power to secure obedience to legal orders and to overcome any possibly existing opposition and hostility in the official body against its legislative or administrative reforms relating to the service or anything else. Another beneficial effect of the system will be found in the uniformity of thought, of political and social views, and of official and non-official customs characterizing the members of the service. By this, a uniform administration of public business in all its branches and a uniform action of the government in all parts of the country are greatly furthered. Finally, it is a great advantage that whenever the proper spirit animates the appointing power, the relatively best man can, at least in most instances, be secured for a vacancy. The various tests already referred to, and the critical knowledge of officials' previous services, must prevent bad appointments unless in exceptional cases. It would, however, be very partial to overlook the disadvantages which this, like every other official system, possesses. In the first place, its costliness is unavoidable and inherent, for the officials must be remunerated for a whole life of labor and devotion to the public service and for the entire concentration of their powers and resources in their profession. Again, it cannot be denied that the influence of superiors upon inferiors in such a civil service may have a bad effect upon the character of the officials, and that it does actually have such an effect upon the weak and the over-ambitious. The more such influences are misapplied, the greater the danger of a servility in the service, which, when developed, may give the government a powerful means of executing its arbitrary will, and thus may endanger the liberties of the people. Furthermore, there is a certain amount of danger that a life-long official may fall into a thoughtless routine, and his occupation from an intelligent profession become a dull trade. Lastly, it is possible, happily not necessary, that a systematic corruption may permeate such a civil service. The mildest form which this can take is that of idleness and shirking work; the worst, that of bribery. When developed, the evil of bribery is most difficult to eradicate, and is a curse alike upon the government and the people. The whole administration becomes a system of fraud, lying, and cheating, and honorable men will avoid or retire from the service. While giving full weight, however, to the unfavorable side of the account, Von Mohl is strongly of opinion that both experience and criticism show that, on the whole, a decidedly favorable judgment is to be pronounced upon the system of officials with a legally secured tenure.

We come now to the system of professional officials *without* a legal right in their offices. This inferior position of the public officials has many important consequences. Care must, however, be taken not to generalize too readily, for in practice this system occurs in very different forms. Thus for example, in the United States and in France, where it exists, the power of arbitrary removal is very differently exercised, and the official system of each country is therefore separately discussed by Von Mohl. The less the power of arbitrary removal is exercised the greater would seem to be the amount of preparation, training, and expertness in the service, and the less will promotion degenerate into favoritism and patronage. Whatever may be the advantages which the practical working of this system in any country may secure, they appear to be merely those which could be obtained in a greater degree by the establishment of a tenure of legal right. Its disadvantages naturally take a peculiarly national coloring, which, after investigation, Von Mohl pronounces to be great in France, and still greater in America. In the United States the systematic development of arbitrary removals into the so-called rotation in office, the utter absence of professional training and expertness the regarding of offices of public trust as the spoils of party, etc., have produced evils which Von Mohl holds to be as great as they are difficult to eradicate.

Another principal method of manning the public service is where, in either an aristocracy or a democracy, the more or less numerous body in which the sovereign power resides elects its officials from among its own number. In these two cases, however, the elective systems differ greatly. Of that of a pure aristocracy (a form of government hardly now existing in Christendom), it need only be remarked that the main political requisite is that the chief offices should be filled by members of the governing corporation only, and that everything should be arranged to carry out this principle and to secure the public prosperity upon this basis.

The subject of officials chosen by democratic elections is of special importance in the present day. We should here first recall that the grants of elective offices in a democracy are practically (though not necessarily) for short terms only, and that popular elections include not only such officials as are chosen by the whole people, but also those of smaller districts and localities. First among the good effects of this institution is to be placed the fact that it secures the sovereign people the choice of its officials. The nomination of its own organs is essentially a function of the sovereign power, whether it be lodged in a prince or a people. It is likewise necessary that the servants of a government should not be opposed to its political tendencies and feelings. Again, it is beneficial and consistent that the existing officials should express the sentiments of the existing majority, for democracies are and must be governments of the majority. Another advantage is the cheapness of the system, for remuneration upon a basis of republican simplicity and for merely the limited time taken from private affairs is all that is requisite. Officials, too, who must soon retire from office cannot readily fall into the oppressive conduct of a haughty governing class.

Nor is it likely, from their accord with the sovereign power, that they will be called upon to carry out orders contrary to their convictions. On the other hand, the system presents many disadvantages. Under it there can exist no system of education for the public service, a thing rendered impossible when office is granted only occasionally and for short terms. There can be no security for the elects possessing proper qualifications, for they must be chosen without previous tests or proofs of their fitness. This difficulty is, indeed, inherent, for qualifications limiting the will of the sovereign people cannot practically be enforced. The frequency of elections may give rise to great public disquiet, party animosity, and injury to material prosperity. Electioneering intrigues may be pushed to immoral and indecent extremes, degrading the independence and character of candidates, and corrupting the civic virtue of the people. When a decided corruption of public morals has arisen in a democracy, popular elections may become a very plague upon the land. Good men are then driven out of politics altogether, and the care, or rather the plunder, of the public business falls into the hands of the worst and most degraded part of the population. Indirect elections, whether by members of the ordinary representative assembly or by representative electors specially chosen, are not repugnant to democratic institutions, but both scientific investigation and the actual experience of democratic politics prove that they have in practice but a limited range of application, and are liable to certain peculiar disadvantages. Their general political effects, too, will be found to be substantially the same as those of direct elections.

The last principal method of filling offices is that pursued under the institution of local self-government. Under it, the administration of local affairs may be entrusted to such persons as have an interest in the proper management thereof, and who are willing to assume the corresponding offices without remuneration. Such unpaid volunteer officials may be either appointed or elected, but the peculiarity of the institution does not lie in the mere mode of nomination, but rather in the qualifications and characteristics of the officials and their relations to their neighbors whose affairs they administer. The control of purely local affairs by the local aristocracy or democracy through unpaid officials rewarded only by the social or political advantage accruing to the public business of the local community in which they live, and consequently are most interested in, is the key of the system. It is evident that all matters of merely local interest, and of them only those held in a certain repute, and such as are not of a purely mechanical nature, can be confided to local functionaries serving without pay and for the honor of office. The institution can only exist in its aristocratic form where a competent aristocracy is to be found, and in a democratic form where the mass of the people are not too ignorant nor too poor to furnish the requisite volunteers. The advantages of this local, unpaid volunteer system are as follows:—personal every-day familiarity with the business administered; regard for the substance of transactions; zeal; cheapness: education of the people in public affairs; the furnishing of a school for training public men, and especially representatives; prevention of a weak dependence upon the central government; the impossibility of the government's using such functionaries as tools of oppression and illegality. On the other side of the account may be placed the danger of a narrow local spirit in such officials. Their dependence upon their subordinates from their want of expertness will be great. The regular formalities of business will frequently be disregarded. It will be difficult always to enforce a strict responsibility. Such officials may possibly abuse their powers for selfish purposes, and the influence of local public opinion upon them may not always be exercised in favor of what is justly due the government and the law. On the whole, however, whenever the system is practicable there can be no doubt that the good side will generally predominate.

Before proceeding a general judgment upon all the foregoing methods of filling public offices, we must first recall that it is impossible that there should be any *absolute* excellence in any given system, and that no one system can harmonize with every form of polity. Only what is relatively good can here be attained, nor should any government attempt to establish an official system inconsistent with its fundamental principles. With these qualifications, there can be no doubt that most can be said in favor of the system of professional officials with a legal right in their offices, and next to it, of the system of unpaid volunteer officials for local affairs. The first-named system is at least partially applicable everywhere, and can be applied to all kinds of business, while the latter must must be confined to certain branches of local affairs, and sometimes is not practicable at all from the want of material. The system of professional officials *without* a legal right to the office can secure no advantages which cannot be obtained to a greater extent by the system of legal tenure, while it is just as expensive and liable to great abuse. The election of paid officials by the people presents many objectionable features. It is very proper in a democracy, but only therein, and when the political condition is sound may produce fair and even excellent results under such a polity. When corruption, however, has set in the offices are sure of being badly filled.

From the foregoing it results that the system of unpaid volunteer local officials should, as far as practicable, be availed of. For the other places, professional officials should be appointed by the chief of the State, whose tenure of office during good behavior and pensioning in sickness and old age should be legally secured, while on the other hand a corresponding preparatory training and a thorough performance of duties should in return be exacted. Such public servants should not only be made use of in all monarchies, but also in democracies, for at least most posts of the central administration and for those in which a special professional training is required. Of course, for the highest offices of a democracy, and likewise for the local offices therein, elections by the people are unavoidable. The system of professional officials without a legal right of office is, in normal circumstances, neither necessary nor desirable under any form of government.

THE NUTTING EXCURSION TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.—The school children's picnic to Fairmount Park will take place to-morrow, weather permitting.

The following points have been designated by the committee as the most convenient for the children to reach the section of the Park assigned to them:—

School Sections 1, 2, and 26—Take Pennsylvania Railroad cars at West Philadelphia Station, and go to Eggleisfield or Sweet Briar Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad.

School Sections 3, 4, and 5—Take Pennsylvania Railroad cars at West Philadelphia Station, and go to Eggleisfield or Sweet Briar Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad.

School Section 10—Take Pennsylvania Railroad cars as above, and go to Landsdowne Station or Reading Railroad at Seventeenth and Willow, and go to Belmont Station.

School Section 17—Take Reading cars as above, or at junction of Frankford road and Reading Railroad, and go to Belmont Station.

School Sections 6, and 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 16—Take Reading cars as above, and go to Belmont Station, or Pennsylvania cars, as above, and go to Landsdowne Station.

School Sections 24 and 27—Take Pennsylvania Railroad.

School Sections 18 and 19, 23 and 25—Take Reading cars at junction of Frankford and Reading roads, and go to Belmont Station.

School Section 20, East and West—Take Reading cars at Seventeenth and Willow streets, and go to Belmont Station.

Concerts will begiven at the Park, as follows:—George's Hill at 11 A. M.; Sweet Briar at 12 M.; Landsdowne Valley at 1 P. M., and at Belmont at 3 P. M. The Girard College Cadets will give a dress parade at Belmont Cottage at 2 P. M.

The soldiers' orphans of the Lincoln Institution will leave the institution at 10 A. M., and march up Eleventh to Walnut, thence to Nineteenth, thence to Chesnut, and thence to the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Upon reaching the Park they will encamp and give a military drill. A police force is to be stationed at Girard Avenue Bridge to prevent cattle from passing over during the day.

PUBLIC NIGHT SCHOOLS.—Mr. H. W. Halliwell, Secretary of the Board of Education, gives notice that public night schools, for the instruction of young men over seventeen years of age, will be opened on Monday evening next at the following-named locations:—

George W. Nebinger School, Carpenter street, above Sixth.

Keystone School House, Nineteenth street, above Chesnut.

Jackson School House, Twelfth and Federal streets.

Harrison School House, Master street, above Second.

Reynolds School House, Twentieth and Jefferson streets.

Green Lane School House, Manayunk.

Marshall School House, Frankford.

Mantua School House, Haverford street, above Thirty-fifth.

Angora School House, Angora, Twenty-seventh ward.

Roberts Vaux Colored School House, Brown street, below Fifth.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.—Our friends of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church have taken our advice and prepared a course of lectures to be delivered in the Church, corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets. The first will be on Tuesday evening, November 1, by Rev. Dr. Willits, on "Mental Dyspepsia;" November 8, by Rev. Dr. Reed, on "What I saw in Italy;" November 15, by Rev. Frank L. Robbins, on "A Trip to California;" November 21, by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on "From New York to Jerusalem;" November 29, by Rev. Dr. Breed, on "A day at Shushan," and on December 6, by Rev. Dr. March, on "Reminiscences of the East." Each lecture will be accompanied by choice music, arranged by the organist, Mr. W. C. Ewing; and for the first one a double quartette composed of eight of the most distinguished amateur musicians of Philadelphia, will favor the audience with some grand selections in the most approved style. On Thursday evening, 3d November, the children are to have an unusually interesting stereopticon exhibition in the church. See advertisement.

EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS.—The semi-annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualifications for teachers in the public schools of the First School district of Pennsylvania will be held at the Central High School, Broad and Green streets, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, November 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1870, commencing at 9 A. M., precisely. No applicant under seventeen years of age will be examined, except in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Public Education. No pupil of the public schools will be examined who has not passed at least a two years' course of study in the Girls' Normal or Central High School. Graduates of the senior classes are entitled to attend the examination. An average of not less than 75 is required for a certificate of the first grade; an average of not less than 65 for the second grade; and an average of not less than 60 for the third grade.

SLIGHT FIRES.—About 4 o'clock this morning a shed in the rear of the dwelling at the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Cabot streets was slightly damaged by fire.

About half-past 7 o'clock last evening an outbuilding attached to the lamp-black factory of Edward Ayres, at the Frankford creek and Harrison street, Bridesburg, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $250; no insurance.

THE CASE OF MRS. MCGINNIS.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. McGinnis met to-day and rendered the following verdict:—

That the said Ann McGinnis came to her death from effusion on the brain. From the evidence before them the jury are of opinion that the violence received at the hands of Charles Burns, October 24, 1870, acted as an accelerating cause of her death. Burns was committed to answer.

A TILL-TAPPER ARRESTED.—Charles Killy, aged fourteen years, sneaked into a confectionery store at No. 102 Pine street yesterday afternoon, and helped himself to some cash in the money drawer. The little fellow was chased to Tenth and Clinton streets and there captured. He had a hearing before Alderman Belshaw, and was committed for trial.

SUSPICION OF ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon Beamer Collins, residing at Nineteenth and South streets, was arrested by Policeman McCarthy, of the Fifth district, on suspicion of breaking into and robbing several shoe stores in the lower section of the city. The prisoner was locked up for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Frederick Cornwall was arrested yesterday on suspicion of the larceny of a watch from a lady residing at No. 855 N. Sixteenth street. Defendant boarded on the premises. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

FIRE AT WHITEHALL.—About 10 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in an unfinished brick dwelling owned by Mr. Waters, in Melrose street, Whitehall. Loss, $300. The building adjoining, owned by Mr. Barley, was also damaged by fire. Loss, $500.

A NUISANCE.—This morning Lieutenant Haggerty, of the Third district, reported to the Chief of Police that the sewer at Penn and South streets was in a filthy condition, and that the stench arising from the same was intolerable.

A CURIOSITY.—A large buffalo bull's head is hanging in the window of T. B. Peterson & Brothers' store, No. 306 Chesnut street. It was sent by a missionary from the far West, and is said to be the best specimen ever sent East.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will deliver two of his popular lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association next month.

THE THEATRES.

The Receipts of 1870 as Compared with Previous Years.

Below we give the receipts of the leading places of amusement in the city for the year 1870, as compared with previous years, together with the amount of tax paid the United States, being two per cent. on the gross receipts. It will be seen that the returns for this year include only the first nine months, as the law in relation to the taxing of the gross receipts of places of amusement ceased to be operative on and after October 1:—

Walnut Street Theatre.

Months.	1870.	1869.	1868.
January	$24,111	$18,660	$17,809
February	12,119	18,720	14,837
March	14,082	20,247	18 857
April	14,795	11,447	21,673
May	13,112	9,578	11,638
June	14,671	16,767	14,022
July	closed.	closed.	closed.
August	3,623	5,930	10,378
September	16,451	19,120	16,110
October	....	22,370	18,716
November	....	21,695	17,893
December	....	15,309	13,516
Total receipts	$112,974	$178,943	$162,249
U. S. tax	2,259	3,578	3,244

Arch Street Theatre.

Months.	1870.	1869.	1868.
January	$14,105	$16,904	$15,044
February	15,306	12,796	19,100
March	26,431	13,635	14,850
April	12,376	16,963	8,306
May	9,516	17,598	8,347
June	7,483	7,143	6,734
July	closed.	8,933	closed.
August	closed.	9,343	closed.
September	7,995	17,604	11,889
October	....	9,878	25,108
November	....	16,328	15,322
December	....	13,396	16,495
Total receipts	$93,212	$168 336	$142,195
U. S. tax	1,864	3,167	2,843

In September the Arch was open only eighteen nights.

New American Theatre.

Months.	1870.	1869.	1868.
January	$12,079	$10,000	$3,800
February	9,744	9,300	4,000
March	9,366	8,000	4,077
April	7,063	5,259	6,129
May	1,763	6,173	7,887
June	3,200	5,160	6,245
July	4,700	3,100	6,070
August	4,202	4,400	5,400
September	10,615	8,200	6,000
October	....	8,364	6,000
November	....	11,471	9,764
December	....	14,873	12,500
Total receipts	$68,732	$94,330	$78,800
U. S. tax	1,374	1,886	1,476

American Academy of Music.

It is impossible to give the full report of this establishment, but it is correct as far as it goes, and nearly complete:—

Months.	1870.	1869.	1868.
January	$17,618	....	$15,482
February	23,307	$10,800	22,771
March	4,584	6,823	7,414
April	9,954	10,506	11,500
May	3,508	11,354	12,888
June	810	....	1,923
July	....	....	....
August	....	....	....
September	....	....	....
October	....	22,992	....
November	....	8,793	25,065
December	....	2,500	3,821
Total receipts	$59,781	$73,768	$100,864
U. S. tax	1,195	1,475	2,017

Carncross & Dixey's Opera House.

Months.	1870.	1869.	1868.
January	$10,348	$11,152	$3610
February	9,585	7,983	6,432
March	9,241	7,346	7,980
April	6,104	8,415	6,464
May	3,839	6,309	6,387
June	816	....	315
July	3,600	....	....
August	closed	....	2,664
September	6,089	11,667	13,073
October	....	10,937	11 542
November	....	10,930	10,726
December	....	12,197	11,241
Total receipts	$48,965	$86,936	$85,434
U. S. tax	979	1,738	1,708

Chesnut Street Theatre.

Months.	1870.	1869.	1868.
January	$8,873	....	$8,822
February	8,975	....	7,846
March	4,842	$8,586	4,384
April	10,510	15,212	15 872
May	2,974	4,237	16,054
June	closed	closed	6,046
July	closed	"	9,031
August	closed	"	11,993
September	2,835	"	5,836
October	....	15,388	8,036
November	....	8,218	7,514
December	....	8,842	
Total receipts	$39,009	$60,483	$101 434
U. S. tax	780	1,209	2,028

Duprez & Benedict's Opera House.

This place opened under this management in October, 1869.

Months.	1870.	1869.
January	$4,695	....
February	4,678	....
March	4,409	....
April	3,768	....
May	1,104	....
June	901	....
July	1,610	....
August	1,679	....
September	1,767	....
October	....	$1,816
November	....	4.571
December	....	7,177
Total receipts	$24,551	$13,554
U. S. tax	491	271

Arch Street Opera House.

This place of amusement was opened in September. The receipts for that month were $13,616, on which a tax of $272 32 has been paid.

Six Years' Receipts.

The gross receipts of the three principal theatres for the six years from 1865 to 1870, up to October 1, were as follows:—

Years.	*Arch.*	*Walnut.*	*Chesnut.*
1865	$158,867	$91,890	$166,103
1866	113,323	173,550	122,775
1867	113,077	154,790	119,194
1868	142,195	162,249	101,434
1869	158,356	178,943	66,483
1870	93,212	112,974	39,009
Totals	$779,010	$874,376	$614,998

FAST TRAVELLING.

**Sixteen Miles in